THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

RED FORCES DISRUPTING AMERICAN LABOR

THE EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES that has been sweeping over the United States since the signing of the Armistice, some editorial observers believe, has resulted in a marked loss of public sympathy by organized labor. As the Andalusia (Ala.) "Star" remarks, "there is less sympathy today for the men on a strike, be it street railway, steel strike, or what not, than ever before." The reason for this, many witnesses aver, is the growing fear that the rank and file of American unionism is turning away from the conservative leadership represented by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and giving ear to the revolutionary teachings of "red" agitators. "I am convinced that the increasing number of strikes is based on a desire to overthrow our Government, destroy all authority, and establish communism," declared Senator Poindexter last week, when he offered a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning the failure of the Department of Justice to take action against preachers of anarchy and sedition. "The big labor leaders in this country are worried constantly by the fear that they can't hold all their men in hand," notes the Columbus "Dispatch," which deplores the presence in our American industries of "an element absolutely out of touch with Americanism." At the beginning of the month, according to an estimate in "Capper's Weekly" (Topeka), more than 600,000 men were on strike in twenty states, and their idleness represented a loss of $3,000,000 a day to the strikers, to say nothing of the loss to the nation through diminished production. "The radicals are in the saddle within the ranks of organized labor, and strikes and threats of strikes are merely the prelude to a reign of lawlessness whose object is the overthrow of the American Government and the substitution of the Soviet form of government," says "The Black Diamond" (Chicago), an organ of the coal trade. And it adds: "Unless the issue is decided once and for all now, through the firmness and courage of the American people, Americanism for a time at least will perish from the face of the earth and the war will have been fought in vain." "Rampant radicalism is the spirit back of the strikes which are sweeping over the land," declares "The Manufacturers Record" (Baltimore), which adds:

> "Such labor unions as are now controlled by radicalism are endangering the nation, and it behooves every patriotic man, and there are hundreds of thousands of them in labor unions, either to control these organizations for good, or else to come out from among them and stand for the safety of civilization. The time has come for the teacher and the preacher, the business man and the newspaper, and for everyone who loves not simply America, but who loves human liberty and civilization, to awaken to the seriousness of the struggle which is now before us in the effort of the Radicals to dominate the country."

"Are irresponsible radicals to wrest from sound, self-respecting, 100 per cent. Americans the leadership of labor?" asks the New York "Evening World," which is convinced that "organized labor itself is beginning squarely to face this issue." If the American workingman does not want Russian conditions duplicated in the United States, continues the same paper---

> "He must get his heel on the neck of the Bolshevist monster that is trying to devour American labor preparatory to sating its hideous appetite on the wealth with which a century and a quarter of industry under a stable, respected government has blessed this nation.
>
> "The issue cannot be made too clear.
>
> "It is organized labor's own fight against its own most insidious and dangerous enemy."

Conservative labor leaders and labor journals frankly recognize this issue. Thus Samuel Gompers denounced the New York longshoremen's strike as a breach of contract and therefore a violation of the "fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor;" and President O'Connor of the longshoremen, who did everything in his power to dissuade his men from striking, emphasized the same issue when he said:

> "I believe that the very existence of any union depends on carrying out agreements entered into with employers. To throw away such a principle can mean only one thing--disintegration of unions, leaving the men at the mercy of unjust employers."

Commenting on Mr. O'Connor's words, the New York "World" says:

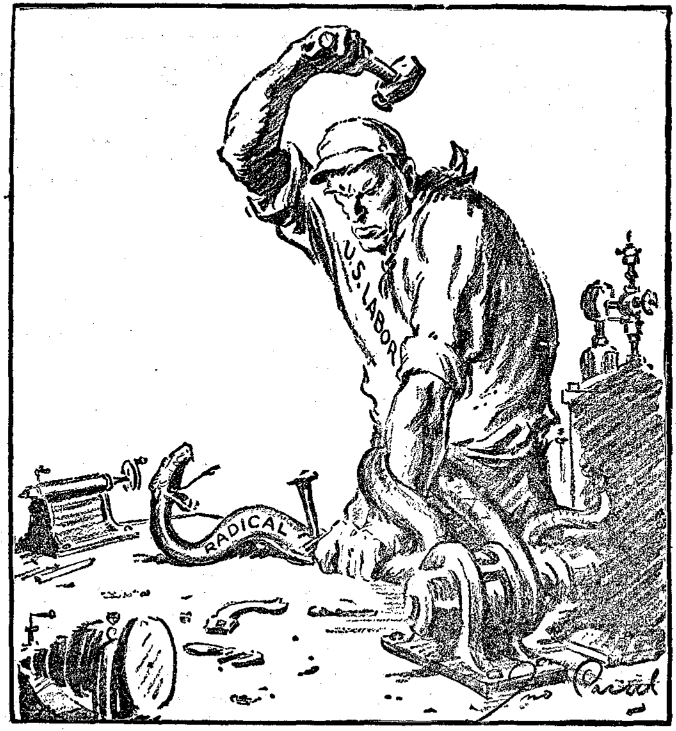
> "The whole structure of collective bargaining rests upon the principle of collective responsibility and collective good faith. Once those are destroyed, nothing remains. Organized labor's enemies from without have ceased to be formidable. Organized labor's enemies from within, by reducing its contracts to scraps of paper, threaten the annihilation of everything it has achieved."

In "The Union" (Indianapolis), which claims to be the oldest labor paper in the United States, and to have the largest paid weekly circulation, we read:

> "It is the duty of the employer to cooperate with the forces of right in the labor ranks in combatting this evil thing that we call Socialism--which becomes Bolshevism or Communism or I. W. W'ism when it matures. The employer may be moved to protect himself from the Socialist upon the purely selfish ground of preserving his own property. But he owes a duty to his men to protect them from being debauched by the contaminating influence of the Socialist in the shops."

And in "The American Coal Miner," of the same city, we find this repudiation of European radicalism:

"Down underneath all of this class arraignment you will find the insidious doctrine of the bolshevist and other cults and isms that have been picked up body and boots from European soil and transplanted here in the hope that it will grow. We want none of it.



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NAIL IT!

----Cassel in the New York Evening World.

"Capital, with mighty few exceptions, has long recognized the importance of labor and labor has recognized the importance of capital---each being interdependent. One cannot exist without the other and both have rights and duties-and both are, or should be --- American!

"In other words, it will be all the worse for labor to allow itself to be led away from the American principles of independence and equality and substitute 'class' for blown-in-the-bottle Americanism."

The Pittsburgh "Labor World," which claims the largest circulation in Pennsylvania among trade unionists, prints a letter from John E. Morgan, a roller in one of the Youngstown mills that was closed by the steel strike, in which he names twenty-three men with "transcontinental records as agitators" who fomented the strike in the Youngstown district. He writes:

"Some of these men are noted I. W. W.'s and Anarchists and some are outspoken Bolshevists from the tops of their heads to the soles of their feet. These men have not fooled the English speaking mill workers of this valley, who are ready now to return to work, and demand only from the authorities protection from pickets and rowdies to and from work, and we'll soon show Mr. Foster what we think of the strike movement that he or any other Red controls."

In several cases within the last few months, notes the Portland "Oregonian," the rule of the strikers has been: "Strike first and announce what you are striking for afterward." The same paper goes on to say:

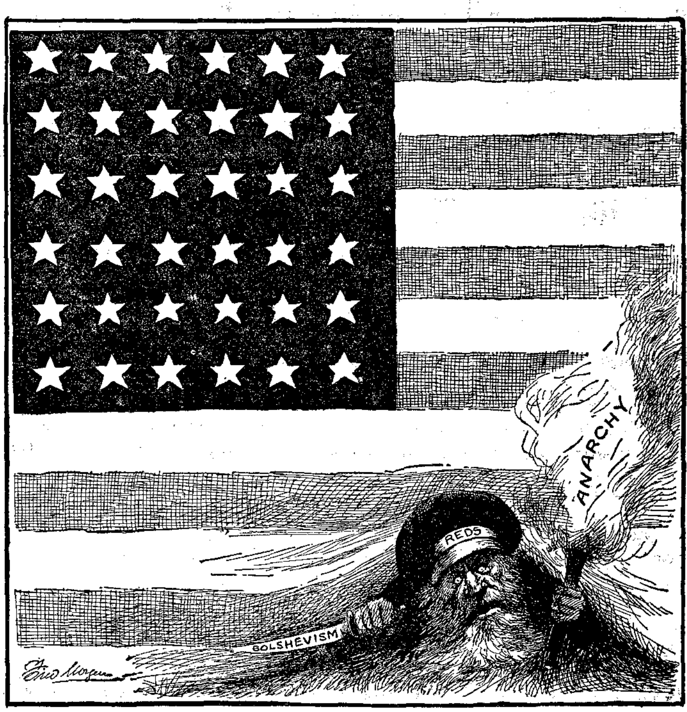
"If a strike in any section by members of an international union breaks a collective bargain with employers, the better pleased are the revolutionists, for it discredits the unions, inclines employers to have no further dealings with them and thus tends to open an impassable gulf and to hasten the desired class war between capital and the proletariat.

"Unions as represented in the American Federation of Labor are thus placed in a most delicate position. They find many of their members yielding to aggressive revolutionary propaganda, and opponents of the reds can only hold their ground in many cases by yielding somewhat to radicalism. But they stand by their collective bargains with employers as a matter of honor, through self interest and through aversion to surrender to a motley crowd of alien agitators. The present union leaders see that, if the reds gain control, the unions will either be disrupted or they will be displaced and the unions will become instruments of red revolution. They therefore yield enough to radical tendencies to hold control but adhere as far as possible to their main principles. That they are losing ground is apparent from the federation's endorsement of the Plumb plan of government ownership of railroads, of the police strikes, and from support of the steel strike, which is now shown to have the thumb print of the I. W. W."

Ex-President William Howard Taft, while not minimizing the menace to unionism in the present ascendency of radical forces, thinks that the red leaders "do not realize the strength of the conservative forces in this country." Writing in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" he says:

"One of the phases of the reaction from the war has been the intoxication of power of the extremists of the Labor group. These persons in every country have been caught by the Lenine plan of ruling by the Soviets of workmen. The war emphasized the special dependence of society on labor as a group, and the Russian debacle gave opportunity to exploit that dependence as a means of subjecting all other groups, however much more numerous, to the dictation of labor. Many workingmen have been carried off their feet and into a vague but exuberant conviction that the millennium of labor is at hand. In the discussion of wages and hours the limit in their minds has been 'the sky.' No agitator, however extreme, has been unreasonable to them.

"Level-headed labor leaders who have sought to moderate these aspirations have found their leadership imperiled and their authority and wise conservatism held for naught. In the reaction from the armistice local labor unions have not hesitated to break their contracts, and this against the lawful orders of their chiefs. Such lack of discipline and subordination to wise leadership is the most discouraging circumstance in the situation, and threatens the usefulness and existence of labor unions. It can only be cured by some striking instances of successful resistance to this rapidly growing tyranny by those against whom it is immediately directed, and who shall be supported by the united public opinion of the whole community. The feverish labor enthusiasts need object lessons to bring them to reason. They do not realize the strength of the conservative forces in this country, which will rise to meet persistence in Soviet methods."



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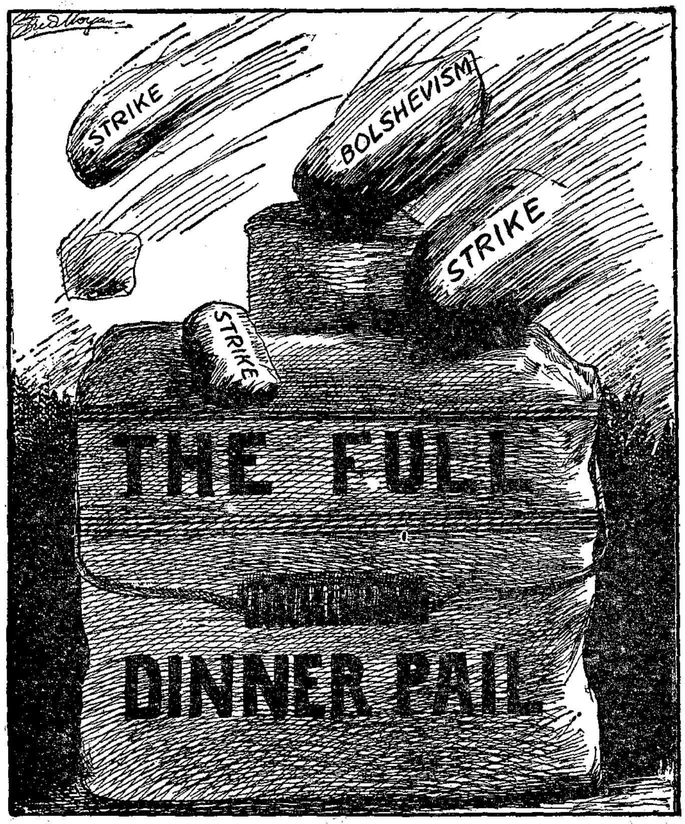
PUT THEM OUT AND KEEP THEM OUT

----Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Approximately 300 strikes are now in effect in the United States and Canada, according to Mr. Sherman Rogers, who has spent many months in an investigation of the labor situation. The most peculiar phase of the situation, says Mr. Rogers, is the fact that "nine-tenths of the present strikes are 'outlaw' walkouts, and as a result the conservative leaders of the American Federation of Labor are greatly concerned over their loss of authority." Writing in the New York "World" Mr. Rogers summarizes the results of his investigations as follows:



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TRYING TO PUT THE DINNER PAIL OUT OF COMMISSION

----Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer

1. "The present unrest is not caused by economic necessity.

2. "Workingmen, generally speaking, are saving more money than at any time in the period of American history, and in proportion to the cost of living are receiving the highest wages ever paid in this country.

3. "Nine-tenths of the present epidemic of strikes is the result of a widespread campaign headed by a skilfully conducted, methodically organized body of revolutionary leaders, whose sole object is the disruption of the present social system. Their campaign of slanderous misrepresentation, intended to cause suspicion and class hatred, is being vigorously waged in every city, village and hamlet throughout the United States.

4. "Conditions will rapidly regain normality as soon as there is a concerted movement among loyal Americans to acquaint workingmen with the truth in the same manner that the radicals reach them with gross misrepresentation."

According to another writer in the New York "Evening World" there are two revolutionary bodies menacing the institutions and government of the United States. We read:

"There are two major offensives under way in the United States reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico up to and beyond the Canadian border. Both have the same common purpose -- the overthrow of government by industrial revolution. The one movement is directed by the I. W. W. The other is in charge of the Soviet movement of the All-Russian Societies.

"The I. W. W. is working through the labor unions of the country; and by working to cause secession from the American Federation of Labor has grasped full control of more than 2,000,000 men and women, whose leadership has been warped from conservative direction to domination by men who insist that nothing short of direct revolutionary action shall govern them. Soviet activity is through the medium of Workingmen's Councils.....

"While both organizations are actively at work, the I. W. W., because of its longer existence, is much more powerful than the more recent Soviet movement, which started in Baltimore, Md. about eighteen months ago.

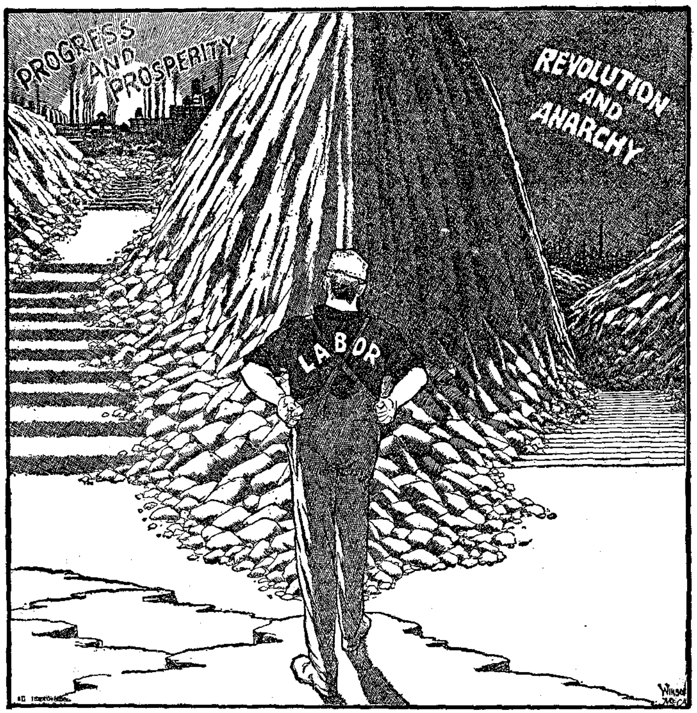
"Right now the I. W. W. boasts -- and seemingly with just cause -- that it controls more than 30 per cent. of all organized labor in the country; that it has wrested this control away from the American Federation of Labor by individuals becoming members of the various occupational unions, and by sheer force of numbers electing such officers as cause the organizations to break away from conservative leadership and obey the will of revolutionists."

Radical papers, on the other hand, assure their readers that all this talk of revolutionary forces capturing the labor movement here is a deliberate scheme of the capitalist press to inflame the prejudices of American workers against the only leadership that capitalism really fears. Thus the Socialist New York "Call" avers that what this nation is experiencing is not an outbreak of radicalism but "an orgy of blind and stupid reaction." In a recent editorial it says:

"Never in the history of any nation has there ever been such a wild orgy of reaction on the part of its ruling classes as that now exhibited in this country. In the name of 'law and order' elementary guarantees of the Constitution have become scraps of paper. The official classes repeatedly violate the legal basis upon which they exercise power while cynically charging the striking masses with 'disloyalty.' Reactionary mobs usurp the police powers of the city and state and, with the connivance of public officials, assault and deport men from their homes. The news we get daily from the striking steel centers reads remarkably like the stories from old Russia in the days when the masses were groaning under the iron heel.

"In West Virginia 150 men, said to be members of the I. W. W., are rounded up by a few self-appointed 'patriots,' are forced to kiss the flag and then deported. That mob seized the powers of the city and state, yet its actions are accepted as a matter of course and there is little or no editorial dissent. In Gary peaceful meetings and demonstrations of strikers are made the excuse for calling in Federal troops and establishment of what is practically martial law. In the Pittsburg area meetings of the workers are broken up by armed Cossacks and a fat-wit Governor reads the workers a lecture regarding 'law and order.'

"The organs of capitalism approve this carnival of violence and tearing down of all legal and lawful barriers erected during the past two centuries. Capitalists, bankers and politicians encourage this breaking down of all the normal safeguards which they have venerated for several generations. They are as blind as bats to what is happening and unable to sense the thing they encourage. They give unquestioned support to Gary in a policy which, if generally fol-



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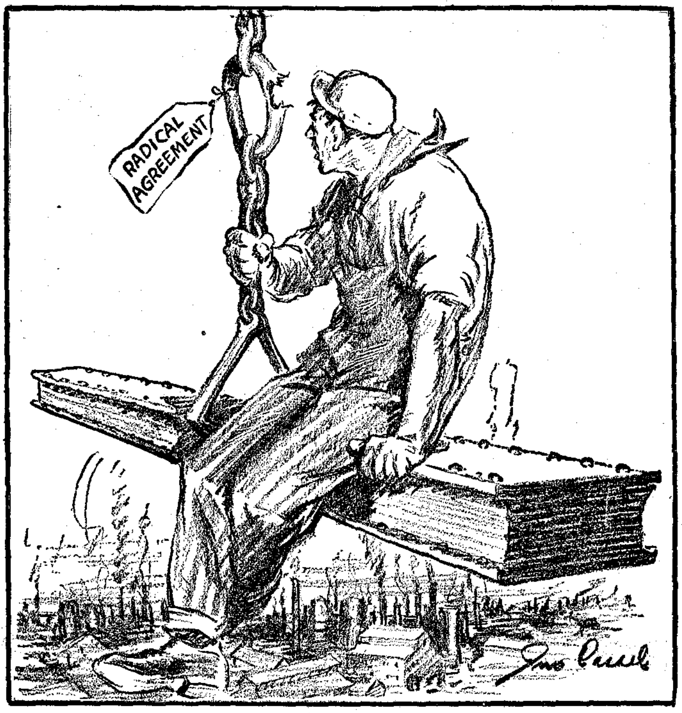
AT THE PLACE OF DECISION

----McCay in the New York American

lowed throughout the country, would lead to the bloodiest upheaval in all history, an upheaval in which they would be the first to pay the last price that men can pay for social sins.

"It is a striking fact that it is the 'radical' unions and Socialist organizations, together with some 'liberal' magazines, which today stand almost alone in defense of intelligent and civilized methods of dealing with the problems of the hour. Instead of abolishing the restrictions on free assemblage and discussions, instead of allowing the masses to express their wishes and wants through organized effort, refuge is sought in terrorism, illegal suppression and organized violence. The reaction is losing its head -- and its brains, if it ever had any. It adds fuel to the flames with a reckless disregard of consequences."



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THE FLAW!

----Cassel in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

Assuming, however, that the labor situation is as ominous as the average critical observer finds it, what is to be the remedy? For one thing, many Americans think that the deportation and exclusion of revolutionary alien agitators would help; and last week the House passed, with only one dissenting vote, a resolution extending for one year the wartime passport restrictions so as to exclude undesirable aliens. Says the Detroit "Journal:"

"There is too much patience in this country with aliens who hate our flag. There are too many gestures with manicured hands and too few punches from hairy clenched fists. There is too much garbage in our melting pot and not enough square-jawed Americanism in dealing with it."

The timid may take heart, Secretary of War Baker assures us, because the Federal Army stands behind the State authorities for the maintenance of law and order. In a recent address in Cleveland he said:

"The Administration is determined that every Federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country. They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America."

The fight against Bolshevism, says the Chicago "Tribune," should begin in our schools, "our main line of defense against disintegration." Our industrial hope, declares Mr. Taft, "lies in the conservative labor leader and the progressive employer." The common sense of the American people can be depended upon to assert itself authoritively, thinks the New York "Commercial." Against the "red" campaign of evil "there must be organized one of devotion and patriotism," declares the Los Angeles "Times," which goes on to say:

"We must set backfires of intelligence and patriotism. Thrift and industry must combine to fight their own battles. Against the forces of confiscation must be arrayed those of production. They of small incomes and small holdings, humble homes and small bank accounts, must not expect the so-called wealthy classes to fight for them. For not one person in a thousand is in the capitalist class, while half the producers of the country own something which the Reds through their machinations are seeking to confiscate. If anarchy were to prevail for a time, it is the persons of small incomes and the owners of single holdings who would suffer most. The very rich would be able to step across some convenient national boundary where their personal comfort would not be seriously affected. But the ones who would be hit hardest are those who have acquired through industry and thrift a small competence, a little home, a nest egg in the savings bank, who would see the savings of a lifetime swallowed in a whirlpool of Bolshevism--these would pay the penalty of their thrift and industry, while the bestial and criminally inclined would hold high carnival.

"It is during crises like the present that great civilizations in the past have disappeared."

EFFECTS OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE

THE AGONIZING MENTAL SUSPENSE which magazine readers in general, and serial novel readers in particular, must suffer because of the printers' strike in New York, is pityingly commented upon by a facetious editorial writer, who regrets that the hero will be locked in a death grapple with the villain, while the beautiful Sylvia looks on, for several weeks longer than usual; the brave and unsophisticated country girl, battling with the vicissitudes of life in the great and wicked city, will still be undecided as to whether she should marry the rich clubman and be assured of a life of leisure. And so forth.

In the meantime, the Grand Rapids "Herald " says, reassuringly, "there is not a change in the even tenor of the nation's ways." Furthermore, this Michigan newspaper doesn't believe there will be a change, even if almost every magazine printed in New York has suspended publication. To the "Herald" editor the newspaper and the magazine are seemingly as the wheat and the chaff, for in contrasting the two he gives us the following enlightening information:

"But if all of the newspapers ceased publication for even one day, imagine the result! Suspend journalism for only twenty-four hours, and chaos would inevitably follow. Business would be stricken. Social activities would practically cease. Merchants would find their stores without customers.

"There is a big place in American life for the magazines. Some of them provide needed refreshing diversion. Some add to the sum total of the nation's knowledge. Some devote their columns to interesting news of trades and amusements. All have their place.

"But magazines are not an essential of modern life The nation will travel its even way whether or no they publish."

As a result of the New York strike, nearly all the well-known magazines printed there have been compelled to suspend publication temporarily, at least, and it was only by adopting an untried process that THE LITERARY DIGEST has been able to appear uninterruptedly. This process consists of first typewriting the manuscript, pasting the sheets on cardboard, and making a photo-engraving of each page. The pages are printed from electro-type plates of the engraving, as in the case of a full-page advertisement, and sometimes in the case of books which are to be reprinted.

The strike, in the beginning was unauthorized. Ten days before the day set for the strike, five presidents of printers' unions signed a statement denouncing the strike movement then showing signs of life. A Pressmen's and a Press Feeder's union got into difficulties with the International Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by not paying their dues for some time, and were expelled from the "mother" organization. Agreements had been made between the International and the employing printers in New York and elsewhere throughout the country for increase in wages and the continuation of the 48-hour week until May 1, 1921. In New York, however, the two unions which had lost their affiliation with the International decided to demand the 44-hour week, beginning Oct. 1 and $14. per week increase in wages. They refused arbitration. Neither would they enter into any contract for the future.

The employers decided that without a written contract signed by the International there could be no stability in the trade, and therefore refused to deal with these two local unions, but to employ only members of the International. Therefore, on October 1, the pressmen and press feeders of New York refused to work unless their demands were granted. The local unions controlled the men, and the International was compelled to recruit others from the more conservative element. The typographical union then demanded the same terms as the two "outlawed" unions, but, being rather canny, and unwilling to lose their standing with the International, by openly going on strike, they decided that they would take "vacations." The International officials are trying to straighten out the tangle by insisting that the compositors return to their work. The local leaders have also demanded their return, but without success up to the present. The fact that their authorized representatives had entered into a contract with the employing printers seems to have made little difference.

As the Sioux City (Iowa) "Journal" says:

"Labor must realize that when it makes a contract it must fulfill that contract just as it expects the employer to fulfill it. It cannot hold public confidence nor survive the struggle for mastery if it holds lightly its contract obligations and ignores the justice of compliance with them. The New York strikers would do so. The international union would not permit this course."

The Printers' League, according to the statement of an official of that organization, printed in the New York "Tribune," is in no way undecided as to its rights in the controversy:

"The employing printers have decided they will not hold any conference nor make any contracts with any union not in good standing with its international and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They intend to see this issue clear through to the finish. In this they have the indorsement and backing of the international unions and the American Federation of Labor. All of the publishers of great national periodicals also indorsed the position taken by the league.

"The situation is part of the general fight all over the country to determine whether agreements are to mean what they say and are to be kept in good faith or are to be mere scraps of paper.

"There can be no compromise on the issue of keeping contracts or on secession."

The news of the first issue of a magazine ever brought out with typeless type having leaked out, the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" encourages us to further effort in this manner:

"Now the LITERARY DIGEST has done an astounding thing. It has come out in its full size of eighty pages without a line of text matter being set by printers. The reading matter was typewritten and when the full page was 'made up' in typewritten form it was photo-engraved and plates made for use on the presses. The right-hand side of each column of typewritten matter is uneven, for it is impossible on a typewriter to 'justify' a line as a printer may do with hand type or with the linotype. The typewriter is rigid, while there is a measure of flexibility to typesetting.

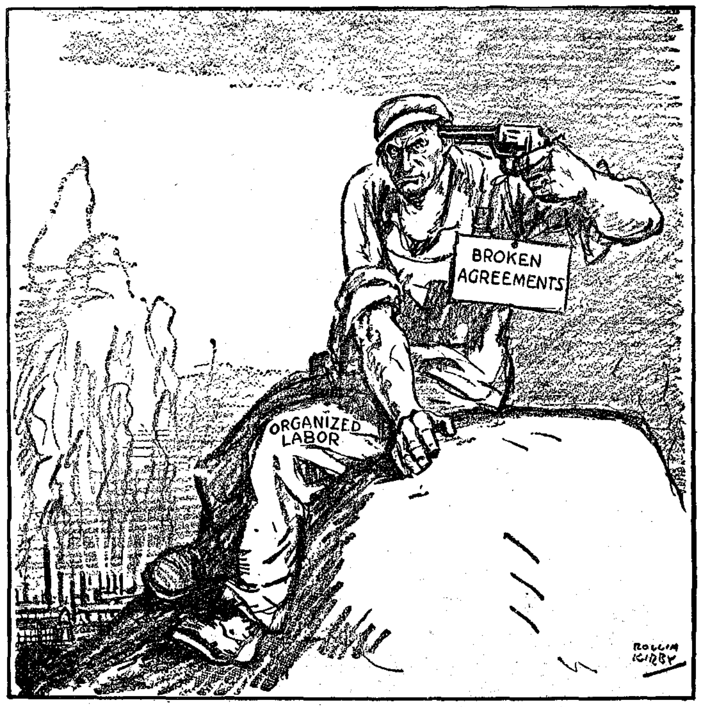
"Yes, necessity is the mother of invention. Grim necessity forced the owners of the 270 publications whose business was threatened with strangulation by the strike to seek ways and means of getting out their papers which otherwise they would not have considered.

"It takes considerable time to make a zinc etching of a typewritten column or group of columns. You cannot 'edit' an etching. Besides, zinc etching is a costly process. This element of cost would seem to bar the new idea from the newspaper field.

"But the big thing is that something new has been introduced in printing, at least in the magazine or weekly publication line. With the improvement, refinement and general development naturally to be expected, it may be revolutionary.

"At any rate, it may make the striking printers pause and do some earnest thinking."

An unusual situation is brought to light by the Lincoln (Neb.) "State Journal" in that we are fighting for unionism against the forces that would disrupt it:



SUICIDE

----Kirby in the New York World

"It is an odd coincidence that in the two great strikes now under way the employers occupy directly opposite ground. Mr. Gary has just reconsecrated himself to undying resistance to the trade union contract in industry -- the closed shop. The New York publishers are fighting for just that."

The New York "Call", (Soc.) is the only newspaper, to the best of our knowledge, which takes the part of the locked-out pressmen of New York. It says:

"The employing printers have gone a step farther than even Gary or the Schwab managers at Bethlehem. The steel bosses refuse to receive the representatives of their organized workers. The printing bosses refuse to employ workers belonging to any union except a union hand-picked by the bosses.

"This is industrial autocracy in its most arrogant form. If the bosses are to select the representatives of the workers for collective bargaining, the workers are flung back into serfdom. Thus the struggle of the locked-out pressmen becomes from the outset much more than a movement for better wages and hours merely. It is a struggle for fundamental democracy. It is a struggle involving the most vital right of the toilers everywhere. If the pressmen lose the Junker forces will have won a great victory against democracy."

That the labor troubles in the printing business in New York show the trend of events in the labor world, is the belief of the Rochester "Post-Express", and the Brooklyn "Citizen" brings out the fact that "this is one of the several cases in which the conflict is not at all between organized labor and the employers, but between a certain rebellious and unscrupulous element in the labor ranks and in the regular labor organization."

In commenting upon the extraordinary proceedure of the New York printers, the Springfield "Republican" says:

"That the pressmen and their typesetting friends have been temporarily carried off their feet by the specious and deliberately destructive reasoning of the syndicalist seems the most likely explanation."

WHAT THE SOFT-COAL MINERS WANT

WINTER IS AT HAND, and the world's coal bins are very low, yet "coal operators and miners wrangle in various countries" and there is lack of shipping, "and both output and carriage of fuel shrink", until it seems to the Boston "News Bureau" that "the only clemency a good part of the world's population can expect is from the winter weather." Winter is at hand, a winter of discontent and unrest, yet our soft-coal miners come forward with demands which the Washington "Post" calls "the most radical that have been put forward by any labor union" and which in its opinion "threaten more damage to the industrial situation than any other proposal." If the 300,000 bituminous miners of the country actually strike it will be, says their acting President, "the biggest industrial disturbance ever staged. The steel strike is nothing compared with it." As winter approaches, private and public agencies are redoubling their efforts to bring down prices. Yet the coal miners' demands if accepted would, we are told, double the price of soft coal, and the Washington paper just quoted concludes that "it is useless to attempt to bring about a reduction in the cost of living, if counter influences are successful in advancing by 50 to 100 per cent. the cost of fuel, next to food the greatest necessity of life." Even "if the American people could stand the increase of two or three dollars a ton" which the wage scale wanted by the miners would bring about, they certainly, says the Boston "Commercial", "could not get along with the greatly reduced volume of output" that the shorter working hours asked for "inevitably would bring." When editors see such dire results springing from the miners' strike decision there is naturally considerable outcry against any acceptance of their demands. The people of the country, says the Buffalo "News" "call for the emphatic rejection of the miners' demand." "The Answer Is No!" cries the Providence "Journal" in a headline. Even the Springfield "Republican," generally friendly to labor, is inclined to apply to the soft-coal situation the remark of Mr. H. B. Endicott, that "some of the demands made today by some labor organizations are comparable to highway robbery."

Yet the United Mine Workers of America have generally been considered a conversative and ably led organization. Their leaders have been in the forefront of the labor movement and have usually been men who could render a reason. Why have they made these radical demands backed up by the threat of a strike on November 1? "The American Coal Miner" (Indianapolis), a coal trade weekly, says that the mine leaders put November 1 as the date when negotiation would end, because of "fear that due to the unrest and dissatisfaction in the rank and file the workers could not be held in line any longer time." Writing from Pittsburgh to the New York "Tribune," Mr. Theodore M. Knappen explains that acting president Lewis of the miners' union, "will have to follow his wilful army into a national strike," because his men "are thirsting for a strike." But one of the representatives of the miners at the futile conferences held with the operators has a much simpler explanation. A strike is being precipitated simply "because of the exigencies of the situation because the workers in the mines have to live." As this man added:

> "It is an act of desperation which has caused us to call this strike. It is a matter of necessity with us, and not one of desire. The miner is not earning a living wage."

The chief demands of the soft coal miners are for a six-hour day from "bank to bank" five days a week, in place of the existing eight-hour day and six-day week; a sixty per cent. increase in the wage scale; the elimination for penalties for unauthorized strikes, and the change of the time of expiration of contracts from April 1st to November 1st. In support of these demands President Lewis said at one of the conferences with the operators, as quoted in "The Black Diamond" (Chicago), "the mines of this country can and will produce in six hours a day all of the coal that can possibly be called for; therefore, why should a man spend eight hours on a job if he can do the work in six hours?" Mr. Lewis went on to prove his point by noting that we attained our peak of coal production in 1918 with 80,000 miners in the military service and with a demand for coal the greatest in history. Next year's demand will be 135,000,000 tons less than for 1918, and the miners who went to war are back ready to take their places in the mines. "Further to support this position, there are 312 working days in a year, the coal miners have worked an average of 226 days per year since 1911 and yet they produced all the coal that was required to meet every demand." Mr. Lewis justified the demand for a 60 per cent. wage increase by noting in the first place that the cost of living has increased 85 per cent. since 1914 while the increase in coal miners' wages have been much less than that. But the average increase in those foodstuffs which are most generally used by miners has actually increased over 100 per cent. Prices of clothing, household furniture and tools and materials used by miners have gone up more than 125 per cent. In the meanwhile wages have advanced 40 per cent. for machine miners (who comprise 60 per cent. of the miner workers) 29.52 per cent. for pick miners, and 70 per cent. for mine laborers. So, says Mr. Lewis,

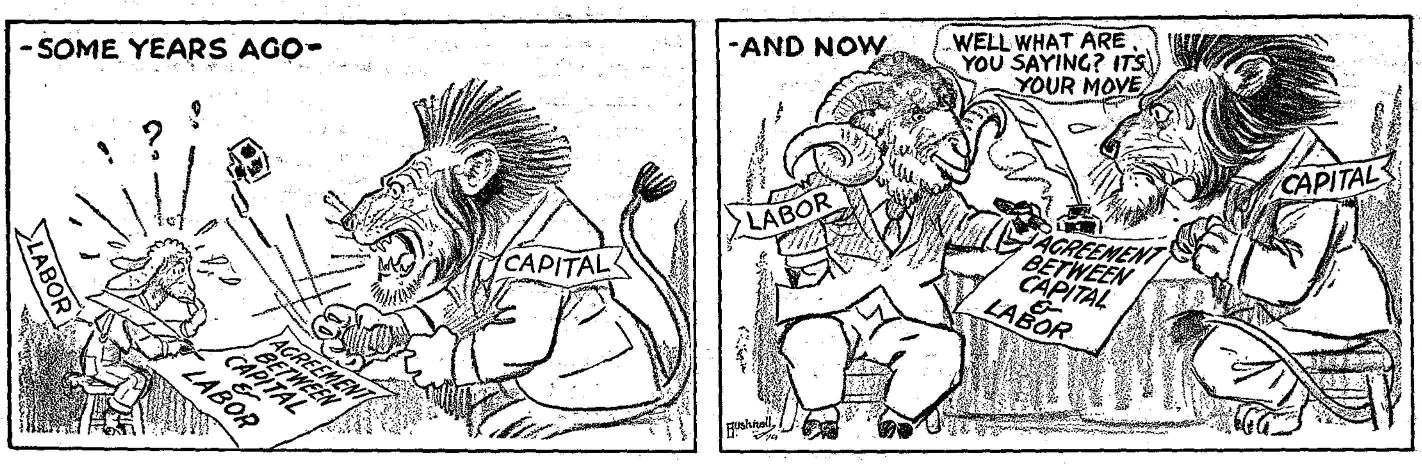
> "When comparison is made between the increase in the cost of living and the increase in the wages of the mine workers, it is easily seen that the upward trend of wages has not kept pace by any means with the rapid increase in the cost of living.
>
> "The coal miner cannot support himself and his family on his present wages as well as he did previously to 1914 on the wages which he received at that time. The miners believe that the American public is willing that the miner shall have a square deal and that he shall be permitted to afford his family a better standard of living in keeping with the general tendency of the times. He cannot do this, however, without a very substantial increase in his wages, and the miners insist that a sixty per cent increase is necessary in order to bring about this condition."

"The United Mine Workers Journal" (Indianapolis) asserts that "six hours is long enough for any man to work in a coal mine in any one day." The Socialist Milwaukee "Leader" declares that hosts of mine workers are "idle part of the time because there is not enough work to keep them busy under the eight hour schedule. The six hour day would be a boon to them, enabling them probably to keep all their members employed." Another Socialist paper, "The Appeal to Reason" (Girard, Kans.) argues that the miners wage demand is amply justified by the high cost of living, that the six-hour day would stabilize the employment in the coal industry, and that the five-day week"is simply designed to give the miners one business day a week in which to trade and to attend to their personal and families' affairs as well as to give them greater leisure."

In reply to the mine workers' demands the operators asserted that the reduction of hours of work would mean "only 25 hours or less of actual work per week," which "would be a reduction of possible productive effort to practically one half of present and altogether reasonable standards with resulting great increase in costs." Acceptance of the demand for increased wages "with the indirect increases inherent to other items" would, say the operators, "more than double the already high costs of producing coal with consequent large direct and indirect additions to the cost of living of every citizen and a demoralization and prostration of the industry."

On the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep. N. J.) has declared that the miners' demands "would add from $2.00 to $2.50 to the price of every ton of bituminous coal marketed and a billion dollars would be taken from the pockets of those who can ill afford any such tax in view of the innumerable other demands made upon the family purse." The Los Angeles "Times" agrees that "that increase asked by the miners means cold and hunger in the homes of a million of workmen."

Coal trade journals like "The Black Diamond" Saward's "Journal"(New York) and "The Coal Trade Journal" (New York) take the same stand, and the "American Coal Journal" (New York) tells the miners that if they won their demands they would be no better off than they are at present, for "everything they have to buy would cost more to manufacture on the account of the high cost of coal so that their cost of living would be beyond the elasticity of their incomes."


-SOME YEARS AGO-
LABOR
CAPITAL
AGREEMENT BETWEEN CAPITAL & LABOR
-AND NOW
WELL WHAT ARE YOU SAYING? ITS YOUR MOVE
LABOR
CAPITAL
AGREEMENT BETWEEN CAPITAL & LABOR
Bushnell

THE LION AND THE LAMB - Busnell for the Central Press Association

THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

WITH SUNDRY LOOPHOLES in the Prohibition Enforcement Law left open, it is apparent, the Los Angeles "Times" cheeringly informs a thirsty nation, "that the world is not to be as bone-dry as some of the radical prohibitionists hoped for or expected." But Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, however, is certain that there are not many weak points in the law, and states very emphatically that if necessary it will be made stronger. Mr. Wheeler's rather technical summing up of the results attained by the enactment of the final conference report of the bill on October 10, are:

"Definition of intoxicating liquor, one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol by volume; and prohibition of possession of beverage liquor outside of a private dwelling; and that supply limited to the amount secured before the law goes into effect; no property right in illicit liquor; the permit system for non-beverage makers, prescribers and sellers of liquor; the provisions defining liquor nuisances and abatement of same; power to revoke permit; prohibition of liquor recipes and formulas; seizing autos and illegally possessed liquors; granting state officers power to arrest and seize liquor; labelling and keeping record of liquors made and sold; prohibitive tax upon illegally made and sold liquor."

All this should neither frighten nor confuse the general public; it simply means, we are assured by the Los Angeles "Times":

"Stuff containing half of 1 per cent. of alcohol may be made and sold, but it must not be advertised under names that suggest beer, ale or porter. Even near-beer would seem to be under the ban.

"Home cellar stocks that are laid in before the amendment goes into effect are safe and this applies to apartment-houses and hotels where the supplies are such as not to require report under the Revenue Act. Of course, the home stock is for the home owner and his family and may not be sold by any trick or contrivance.

"Cider and light wines may be made and consumed in the home, but brewing and distilling devices are to be made difficult, if not impossible. The provision penalizing a man caught with a jag on a train or other public conveyance has been withdrawn, so that it might still be possible for a traveler to carry a small flask from his private stock.

"In cases where liquor has been sold the burden of proof is on the Government to show that the stuff contains more than the half of 1 per cent. of alcoholic content permitted by the law. The Government, however, is protected by the requirement that the manufacturer on his part must furnish proof that his output does not contain a greater per cent. than this maximum. This leaves a rather interesting field open for the middleman or bootlegger. Before this thing is over it may be necessary to amend the act to stipulate that all bootleggers shall be shot at sunrise instead of being half-shot the night before."

It is believed, therefore, that the days of "2.75 per cent beer" are numbered, and that no beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol can be manufactured under the Prohibition Enforcement Law. If patent medicines are "beverages", then those which contain more than the stipulated amount of alcohol must go the way of all liquors. The New York "World" tells us that in the opinion of Congressmen the Anti-Saloon League holds the balance of power in most of the States, and that, rather than embarass a member by considering the revolutionary issues involved in the recent proceedings, the bill was adopted without debate. This newspaper believes that the bill should have a thorough airing before the United States Supreme Court as to the fundamental rights involved, and predicts further that:

"Prohibition is certain to play an important role in the next Presidential campaign, and it is highly desirable that before the election of 1920 is held there should be a final decision from the Supreme Court of the United States as to the meaning of the Amendment and as to the precise limitations of power under it."

In framing this bill the legislators have had the benefit of the statutes adopted by the numerous states where prohibition has been the rule for several years, and these provisions have been shown to be enforceable. The Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph," however, states:

"Some fear had been expressed that the concessions made to manufacturers and sellers of alcohol for non-beverage purposes might be abused. Mr. Wheeler's answer is that such a development would be the signal for additional legislation to remedy any defects in the existing law. Conceivably the law could be made stronger in spots, tho this might involve hardships to innocent persons."

The wets still have a certain amount of hope in the possibility that in some States the people may rise and overthrow by popular vote the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment by their legislatures, and thus overturn prohibition. It seems that nearly a score of States now require a referendum on changing basic law or even important statutes. As the St. Joseph "News-Press" points out:

"If it should be finally held that a referendum on the Prohibition Amendment is necessary in all these, then the matter cannot at present be considered as settled. It is a matter for the Supreme Court of the United States to decide and although the plain letter of the Constitution calls for only legislative ratification, it is well known that the court of last resort has made some unexpected decisions. So, it seems, we are yet some distance from prohibition."

In Ohio the fight between the "wets" and the "drys" seems to be going merrily on, and the following figures from Cleveland are attracting attention. The Indianapolis "National Inquirer" presents them as follows:

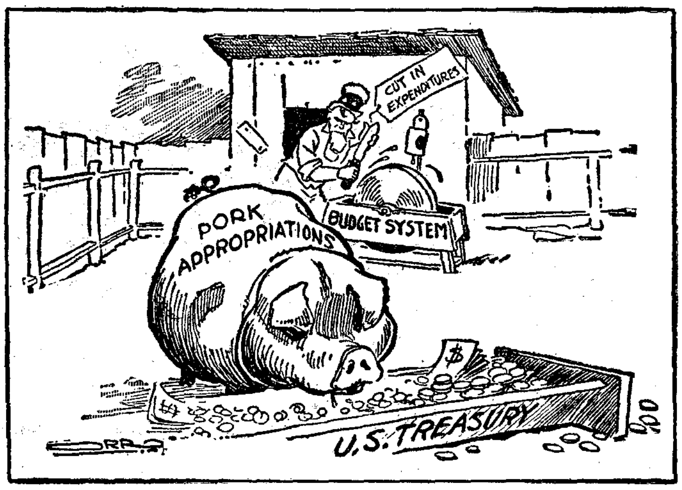
"Here are figures showing comparison in number of arrests during three months of prohibition and the corresponding three months of last year when the city was wet:

	"Wet" 1918	"Dry" 1919
Murders	17	11
Robberies	228	143
Pocket-picking	192	38
Assaults to kill	13	7
Shootings	50	17

"What a challenge this record presents to the people of Ohio! And what a responsibility they will assume if they permit the unholy traffic to return!"

GOOD EXPECTED OF THE GOOD BILL

NAMED AFTER JAMES WILLIAM GOOD---a Congressman from Iowa---the Budget Bill now before the House of Representatives, it is suggested, may well be called the Good Bill on its own merits. A survey of press comment of all parties and in all places, at least, reveals no one who calls it bad. Here, they tell us, is something that means no more "log rolling" in Congress, no more "pork barrels," no more vicious "riders" on appropriation bills, no more "deficiency bills" coming in at the last moment, no more raids on the Treasury for political purposes, no more padded estimates from Federal department heads, no more Treasury deficits. Here is a measure which, they insist, means thrift instead of wastefulness in Washington, which will make extravagance almost impossible, and which will substitute business methods for a governmental financial system which has been called "abominable, unbusinesslike and everything else." With a budget instead of our present hit-or-miss, Topsy-like financial system, the Government could do more work and still save, according to some authorities, more than $300,000,000 a year. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has said that a budget system would bring about a saving of 20 per cent. in his department alone. Then it must follow, the Atlanta "Constitution" remarks, "that the same means would produce a corresponding reduction of costs in the maintenance of the various other Federal departments and bureaus; in other words, that it would lop 20 per cent. off the total aggregate cost of running the Government." With the budget system adopted by most of our important cities and more than half of our states, to say nothing of every sizable business concern and all well-regulated families, with "political economists and financiers the country over advocating it for the Federal Government," the Georgia daily continues, Congress has nevertheless persistently resisted all efforts to do away "with the old, antiquated, log rolling, pork barrel, haphazard, appropriations system of financing the Government." But now comes the war, with the late 65th Congress alone spending more than did all the Congresses from the first inauguration of George Washington to the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson. The people of this country, long careless, now see that "the day of reckoning has come," avers the Jacksonville "Florida Times-Union." Now for the first time, the New York "Evening Sun" notes, Congress finds itself compelled to seek the safeguard that has always been lacking. The budget system ceases to be an academic reform and becomes a mighty pressing practical matter, the New York "Times" observes, "in a year for which the Treasury has estimated a deficit of a billion dollars," and when "if there is not prompt budget reform there is strong prospect of another Victory Loan and another increase of taxes." Of course, as the Cincinnati "Commercial-Tribune" observes, buying Liberty Bonds is a good habit, "but there is a limit to safety in bond issues as well as a limit to equity in the practice," and so "better by far economy and a budget." The Philadelphia "Inquirer's" headline, "A Budget Or a Large Deficit," briefly states a conclusion which many an editor has reached. Owing to pressure of events and public opinion, a dozen bills and resolutions have been introduced at the present session of Congress each intended to bring about this reform. In reporting unanimously the measure known as the Good Bill, the special House Committee on the Budget explained that the basic defects in our present system are:



ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME TO BUTCHER?

----Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

"Expenditures are not considered in connection with revenues; Congress does not require of the President any carefully thought out financial program representing what provisions in his opinion should be made for meeting the financial needs of the Government; the estimates of expenditure needs now submitted to Congress represent only the desires of the individual departments, establishments and bureaus; these requests have been subjected to no superior revision with a view to bringing them into harmony with each other, eliminating duplication of organization or activities, or of making them, as a whole, conform to the needs of the nation as represented by the condition of the Treasury and prospective revenues."

Or, as Secretary Glass, of the Treasury Department, told the House Appropriations Committee, a few days ago:

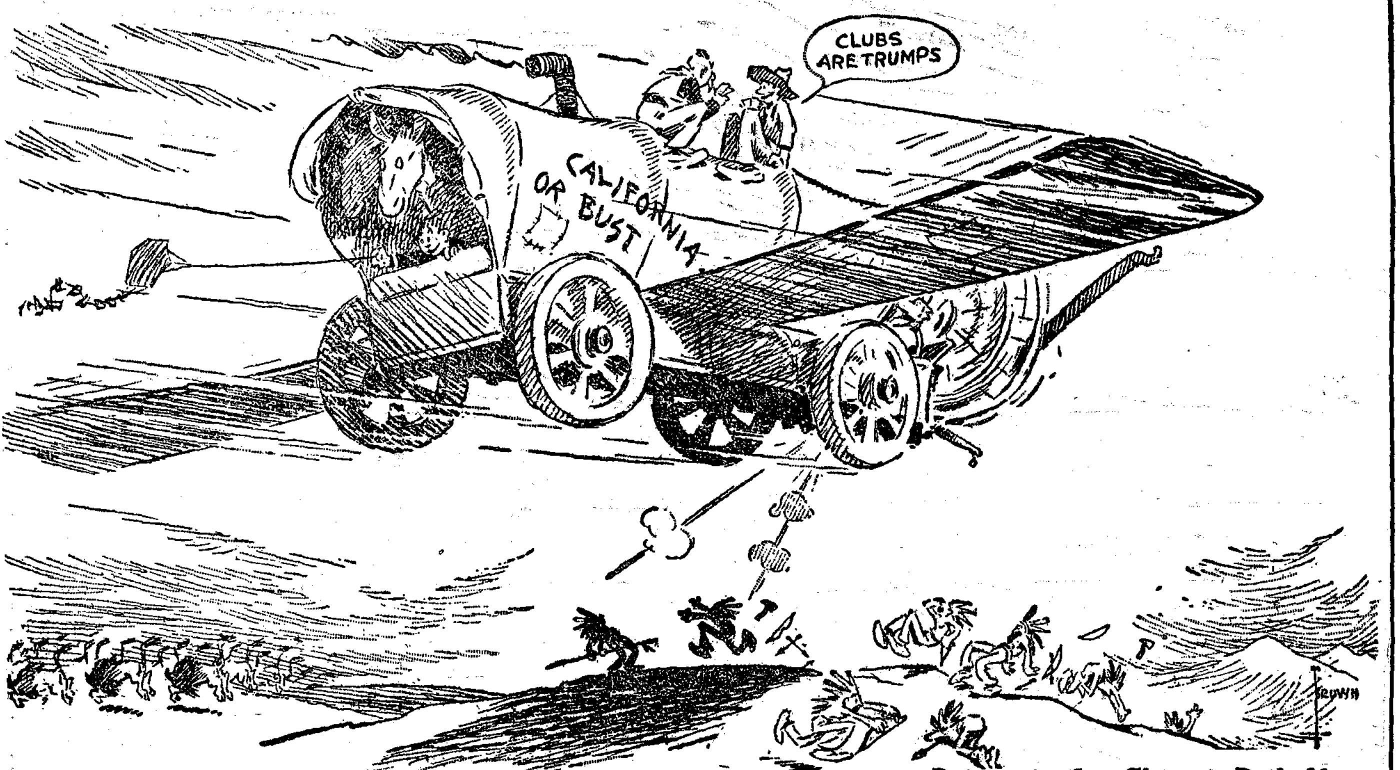
"The processes employed in framing and passing public buildings and river and harbor bills lead to a great waste of the money of the people. The continuance of the United States Government's activities where they are not needed, whether these activities be army posts, or sub-treasuries, or hospitals, would have scant consideration in a real business budget submitted by a Finance Minister, duly empowered by law, and managed through Congress by a single committee under rules of limitation imposed by the Congress on itself."

Chairman Good of the Budget Committee declares that his program is framed "to reduce the huge government expenditures which now exceed our receipts despite the heavy taxation." He thinks that the reduction of government expenditures and taxes "will be the issue in this country for 20 years, and compared with it the tariff and all other issues will pale into insignificance." The principal features of this legislative program may be summed up as follows:

1. A Budget Bureau as an independent department in the office of the President and for whose work the President is solely responsible, which shall consider requests for appropriations, eliminate duplications and extravagance, and submit the revised estimates to Congress in the form of a single budget with an estimate of government receipts.
2. The independent auditing of all government expenditures by an accounting department headed by the Comptroller General of the United States.
3. The concentration of the appropriating power in the House in a single committee instead of seven as at present.
4. Changes in the House rules to prevent saddling legislative "riders" upon appropriation measures.

Naturally there has been criticism of the Good Bill from those who would have preferred some other budget measure, and there are many suggestions for changes. But the press as a whole favor its adoption, not as a necessarily perfect measure, but as what the Richmond "Journal" calls "a long step in advance of the present hit-and-miss extravagant and inefficient manner of operating the Government." "The friends of the Good Bill agree that it is only a first step," writes Mr. J. P. Chamberlain in "The National Municipal Review" (Philadelphia); "but they also believe that it is the first step on the right road and that its operation will compel a development which, guided by experience and criticism, will eventually give to this country a budget system suited to its political and governmental system."

FLYING WOULD HAVE SAVED A LOT OF TROUBLE IN "'49."



—Brown in the Chicago Daily News

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Some prose writers go from bad to verse. — Columbia Record.

D'Annunzio's publishers are probably the happiest men in Italy at this time. — Des Moines Register.

The soft coal miners seem determined to make it hard for the consumer. — Nashville Tennessean.

Since Hoover quit rationing the people of Europe they have nothing but scraps. — Columbia Record.

The only thing agitators haven't asked for is the shortening of the speaking day. — Sedalia (Mo.) Capital.

Those Brooklyn barbers who struck for shorter hours evidently believe in daylight shaving. — The Liberator.

Well, anyhow, one doesn't have to dodge to escape being hit by falling prices. — Webster City (Ia.) Freeman Journal.

The gravest part of the yellow peril is that the Jap can get rich on what the average American wastes. — Asheville (N.C.) Times.

Respectfully submitted to strike committees everywhere: If you starve a cow you can't expect to milk her. — Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Government will lose almost $300,000,000 on the railroads this year. Would Plumb divide this among the workers? — Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

Ex-Crown Prince who believes that he will be recalled, may learn that some things have depreciated even more than the mark. — Wall Street Journal.

The trouble with the Italian press seems to be that it regards the United States as an accomplice instead of an ally. — New York Morning Telegraph.

Those Ardmore citizens who wouldn't hear Reed because he opposes the League have unique ideas about methods of arbitration. — Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

There is one serious objection to incarcerating the profiteers. They would probably own the jails within twenty-four hours. — Seymour (Wis.) Press.

The paths of peace are paved with cobble stones. — Columbia Record.

The best way to capture a moonshiner is to go on a still hunt. — Columbia Record.

You can't tell from looking at a flat how far the rent will jump. — Detroit Free Press.

Heinie can get away from the Baltic or get away from the dinner table. — Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

Philip Gibbs says: "British generals were solid but not magnetic or brilliant." Solid what? — The Liberator.

Carranza doesn't recognize the Monroe Doctrine, but he might know Pershing if he saw him. — Wall Street Journal.

We seem to have reached a point where H. C. L. has resolved itself into High Cost of Labor. — Philadelphia North American.

The fact that lightning never strikes twice in the same place is manifestly due to inefficient strike leadership. — Columbia Record.

Edifying at the army bargain sales to watch the war slacker fight for the clothes he was afraid to wear. —Wall Street Journal.

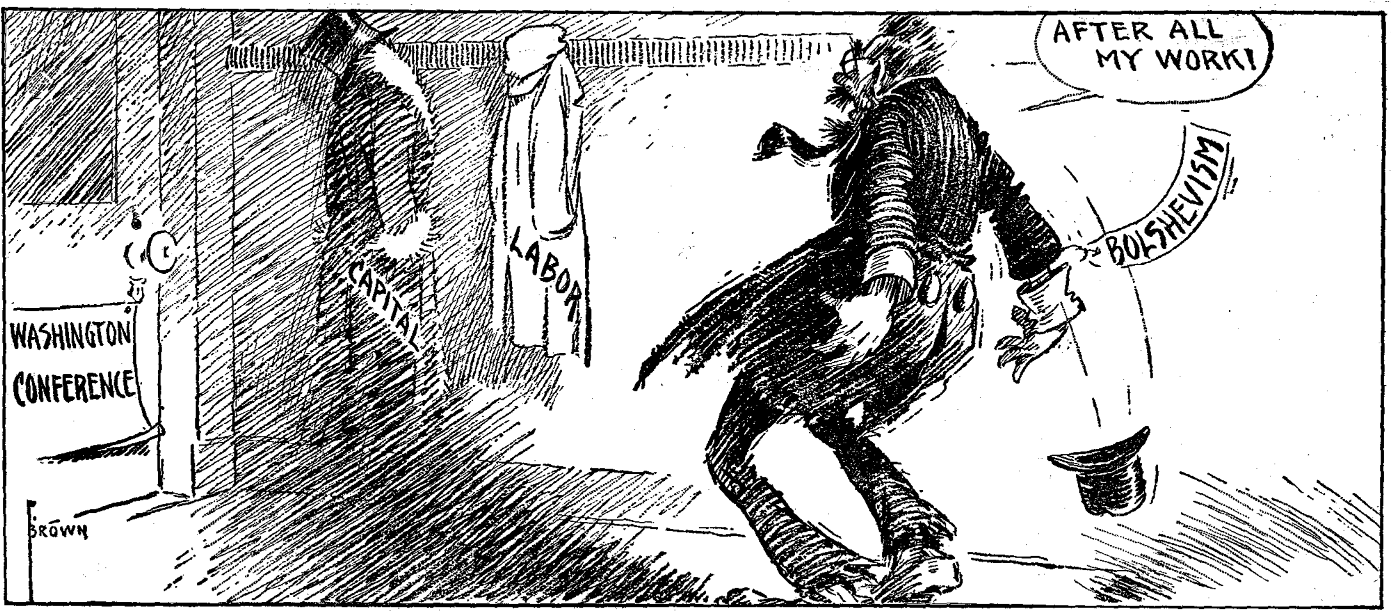
D'Annunzio, we might add, has written the epic of Fiume, but the league of nations will have to read the proofs. — Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Senators are public servants. You can tell they are servants by the length of time it takes them to do anything. — Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

Secretary Tumulty and Mr. Gompers' Secretary, Guy Oyster, ought to be able to work out some sort of compromise for all this noise. — Columbia Record.

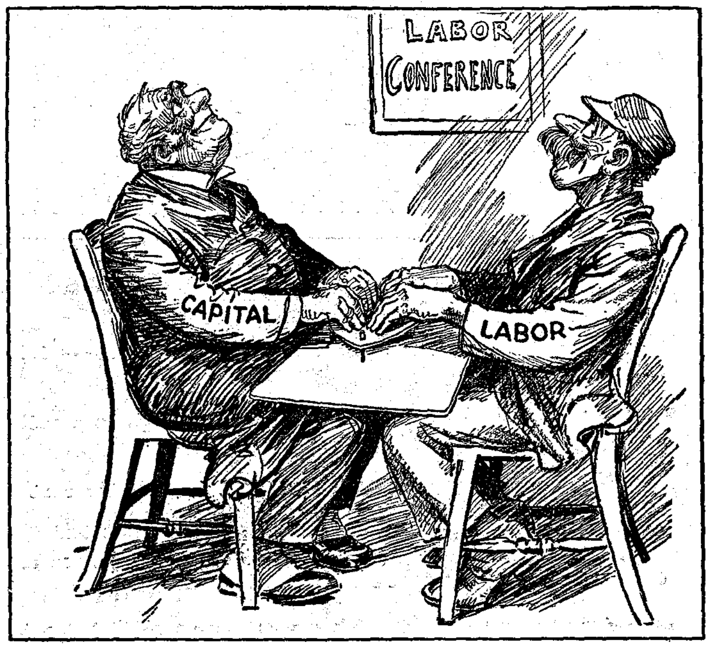
The present industrial situation reminds us of the man who kicked himself to get even with himself for stepping on his foot. — Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

Mr. Wilson probably feels that life would be very much simplified if in America treaties could be ratified by the king's decree. — Philadelphia North American.


AFTER ALL MY WORK!
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE
CAPITAL
LABOR
BOLSHEVISM
BROWN

DISCOURAGING

----Brown in the Chicago Daily News


LABOR CONFERENCE
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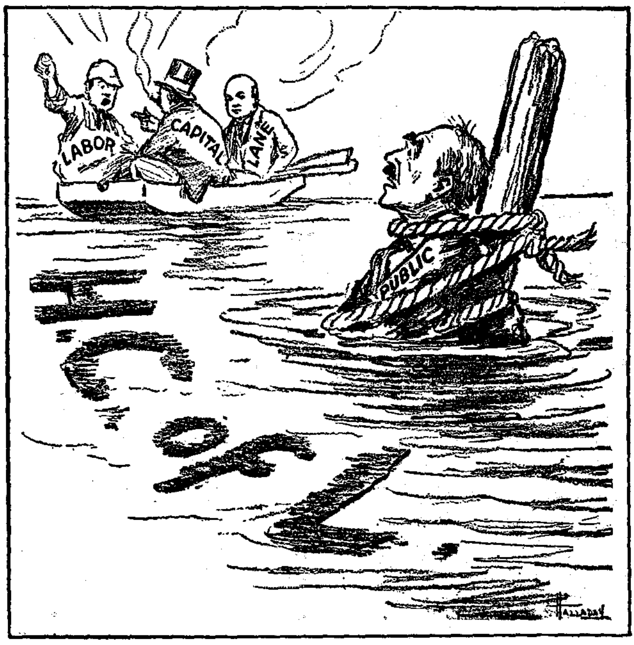
LABOR

"NOW THEN, GOOD SPIRITS, A MESSAGE, PLEASE."

----Pease in the Newark News.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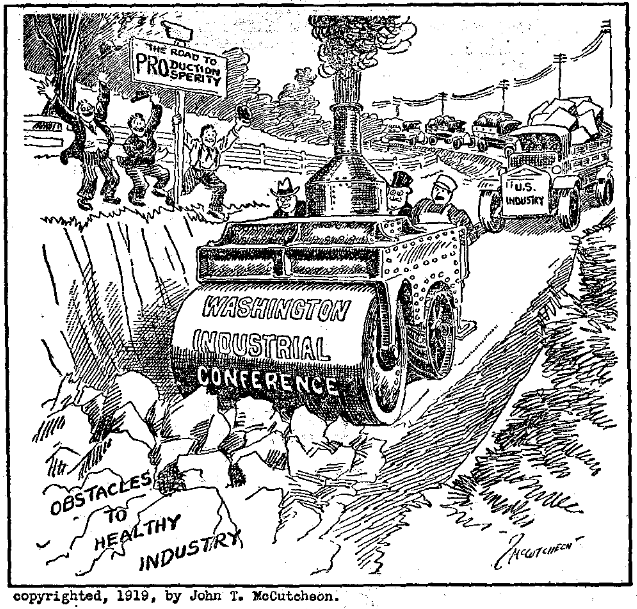
HURRY UP, GENTLEMEN, THE TIDE IS RISING.

----Halladay in the Providence Journal.


THE ROAD TO
PRO
DUCTION
SPERITY
U.S. INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
OBSTACLES TO HEALTHY INDUSTRY
McCUTCHEON

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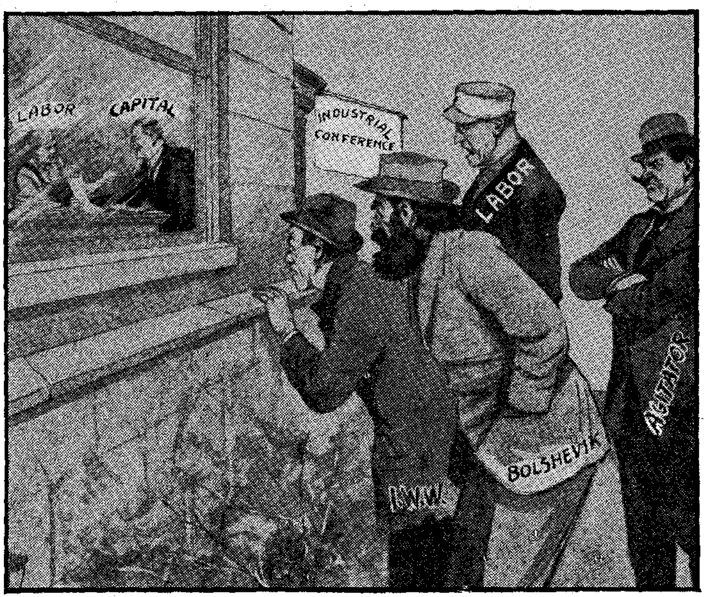
IT WILL HELP SMOOTH THE WAY

----McCutcheon on the Chicago Tribune.


LABOR
CAPITAL
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
LABOR
I.W.W.
BOLSHEVIK
AGITATOR

"IF THEY GET TOGETHER IT'S OUR FINISH."

----Marcus in the New York Times Magazine.

HOW THE CARTOONISTS SIZE UP THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

FOREIGN - COMMENT

NEW MEANING OF THE "ALMIGHTY DOLLAR"

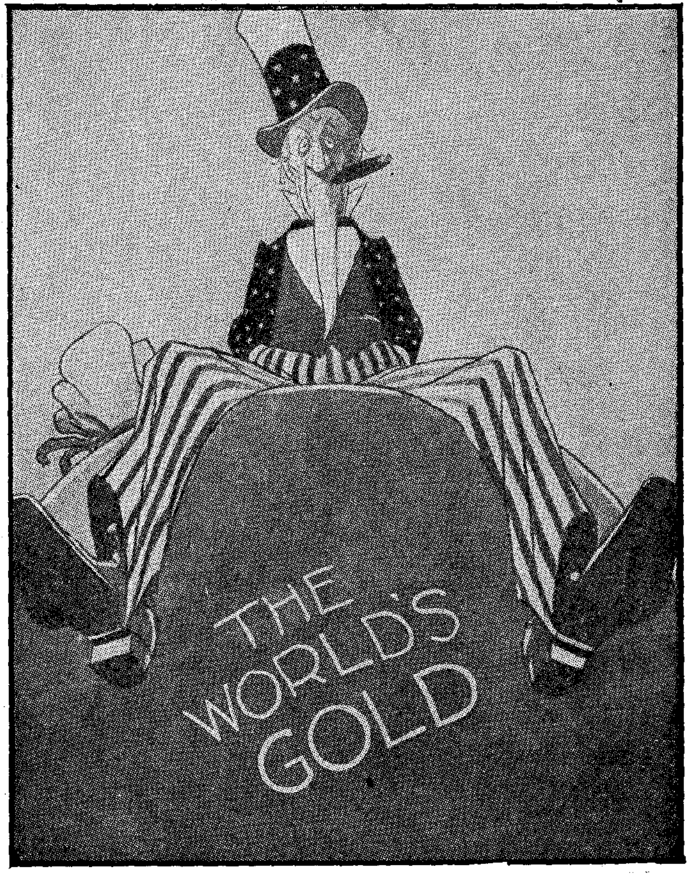
ONE OF MANY after-war developments is the new meaning of the old-time cynical phrase, the "Almighty Dollar." Now it is not merely a weapon of snobbery, but, as one foreign analyst humorously says, "a loaded weight in foreign exchange." In various quarters it is pointed out that the fundamental cause of the great depreciation in exchange on the markets of our allies is the "immense increase in their imports of merchandise from us, during and since the war, and the decrease in their exports to us."

In the latter part of September, it is noted, an English pound was worth $4.15 in American money. The normal rate is $4.86 5/8. Within a very few days it advanced to $4.26 1/4 and then fell to $4.18. At about the same time the exchange value of the franc, which is normally 19 1/3 cents, was down to 11 1/4 cents, rose to 12 5/8 cents and then fell to 11 3/4 cents. What this means to business men, as one financial authority remarks, may be judged from the fact that a draft on London for 1000 pounds sterling received by a New York export merchant would have been worth $4,150, and with the fluctuation at the end of a week was worth $4,262, but a few days later would have brought only $4,180 on the market. Such fluctuations in exchange have of course an upsetting effect on commercial calculations in our foreign trade, and as the same authority observes, "there has been nothing like it since our own market's wild speculation in the gold premium after our Civil War." The complex question of exchange is probed by the London "Evening Standard" in an editoral entitled "When A Pound Is Not A Pound." The exchange value of the pound sterling in New York, we read, is "the price that Americans are willing as business men to pay for our paper money, and in fixing that price they are guided by the state of the debit and credit account between the two nations." Before the war Britain was a creditor of the world and it is "still Europe's creditor;" but in order to win the war it has been compelled "to import enormously from America, to sell to Americans our American securities, and we have not been able to export to America on our pre-war scale." So it results that Britain is heavily indebted to America to the extent that "our paper money is valued in New York at about 17 shillings to the pound." The obvious consequence is, we are told, that for every pound the British pay to Americans for wheat and other imports, they receive credit for only 17 shillings. To make the matter clearer the "Evening Standard" asks us to picture similar conditions applying to the weekly bills of every householder, who for 17 shillings he owed his milkman or his grocer would have to pay 20, or one pound. The position can be remedied in two ways, according to this London daily, which continues:

"If we can bring up our exports to balance our imports or perform other services for which Americans pay us, such as shipping, insurance, etc., the exchange will rise again. A good deal can be done in this direction if only the nation will work harder than ever, and thus increase the rate of production.

"Secondly, it is possible to alleviate the situation by controlling our imports. There are certain absolutely necessary goods for which we must rely upon America, and it is idle, therefore, to attempt to restrict them. But we also import from America enormous quantities of luxuries. In purchasing these, no matter how willing rich people may be to pay for them, we increase our national indebtness to America, and so depreciate the value of the pound.

"If a prudent business man finds himself temporarily in a tight corner, while his position is still such that, with good management, he can pull round and even do better than before, the first thing he will do is to limit his expenditure on cigars, his wife's millinery bill, and his children's chocolates. On the other hand, he will avoid as far as possible starving his business or reducing his profitable expenditure. His orchid-house will go, so will his steam yacht; he will do with one motorcar instead of five; but he will try, if anything, to extend rather than contract his trade activities. The same considerations apply to a nation."

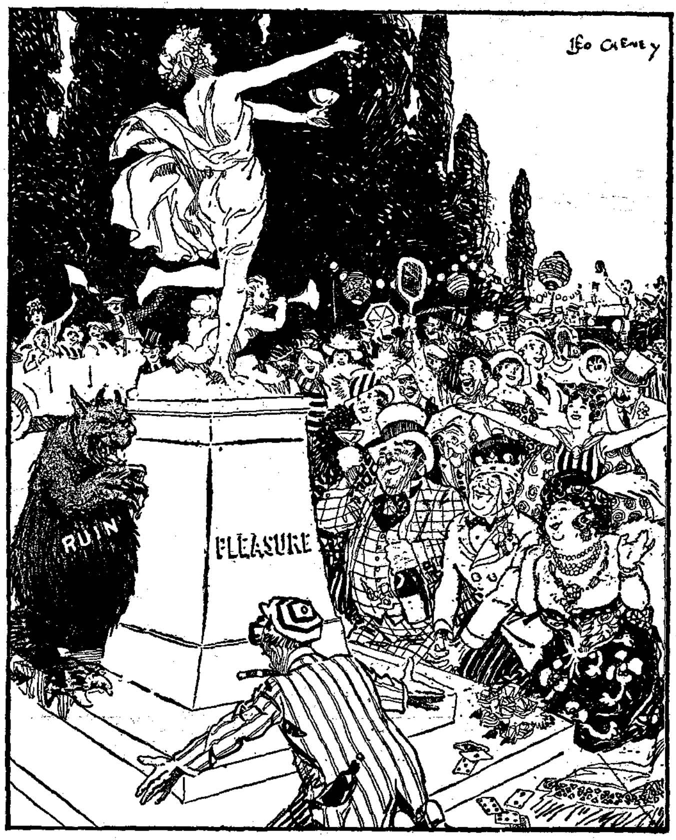


THE MAN WHO WON THE WAR
---"The Bystander" (London).

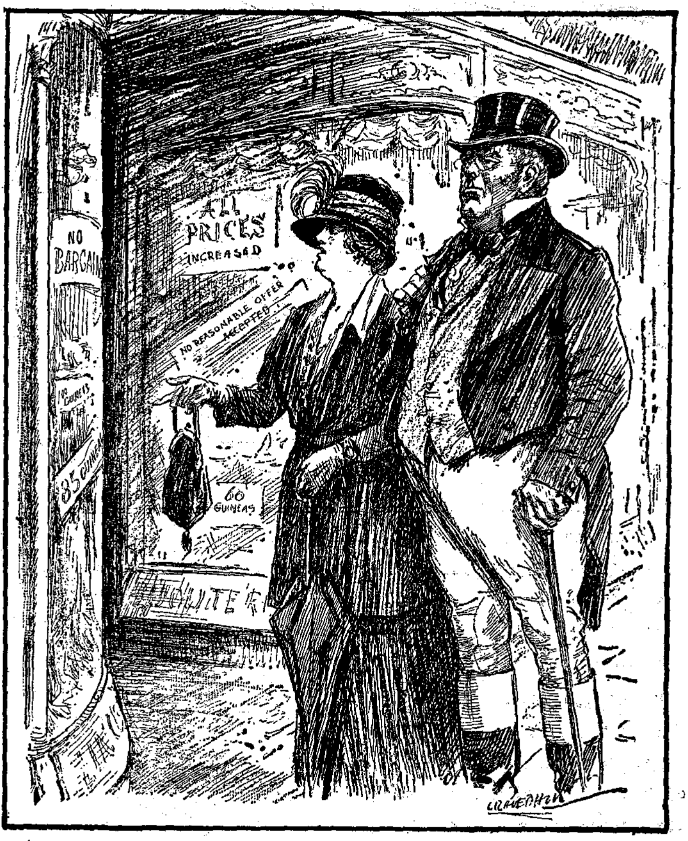
The London "Daily Mail" believes that the low rate of exchange automatically operates against imports from America, although it admits the disadvantage of it when Britain has to purchase raw materials and food. Then, too, the weight of war taxation, which is "far greater here than in the United States, must remain a serious handicap till we have adjusted ourselves to the new conditions." But the "Daily Mail" adds:

"It is much that American business men are alive to our special difficulties and are anxious to do what they can to remove them. The great rush of imports into this country seems for the moment to be ceasing, and exportation on a considerable scale is about to begin.

"There never were such opportunities for trade if we were in a position to seize them. The world is crying out for manufactured goods and for the specialties in which we excel.....The patriotism and energy which the British nation has displayed in war will be valuable assets in peace when the friction and unrest, which the most gigantic disturbance



PRODIGALITY---THE RAGE OF THE HOUR.
---"The Passing Show" (London).



THE PROFITEER'S FRIENDS.

John Bull.---"These things are much too dear."
Mrs. John Bull.---"And we can easily do without them."
Both Together.---"Let's go in and buy them."
---"Punch" (London).

THE HIGH COST OF HIGH LIVING IN ENGLAND.

in the whole history of man has left behind it, pass away."

As in the case of England, the decline in the value of the franc is laid to the increase in imports and in the Paris "Matin" Mr. Adrien Artaud, President of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, is quoted as saying that the franc is "bound to fall as long as our production is so much inferior to our needs, but that does not affect the principle that cheap imports lower the cost to the consumer, and, even if the franc falls still further, cheap imports are still an advantage." A Paris correspondent of the London "Morning Post" informs us that French business men are angry in their criticisms of Great Britain, because they class England and the United States together as Powers that should come to the rescue of French currency, and he proceeds:

> "A fact which Frenchmen forget, but which all financiers recognize, is that America, and America alone, holds the key to the situation.
>
> "It has to be remembered that America came late into the war and that during the whole initial period she was manufacturing, at an immense profit, for the Allies. The exchange was then in her favor, and as the goods she could supply were of vital necessity to the Allies, prices were charged that yielded vast profits. It is in America's power to-day, at no financial sacrifice, to save the situation. It is her duty to do so in view of the way in which her public men have expressed their devotion and affection for France, and if she does not act now she is bound to lose both the French and British markets. It is not my place to outline any exact or detailed scheme. Such a scheme would have to be put forward by experts, but were America to open, say, a fifty-year credit of a thousand million sterling with France at some such interest as four and a half per cent., leaving France free to utilise this credit to buy either wholly or in part in whatever markets she pleased, the exchange would be reduced to a more or less normal level.
>
> "Any credit opened, however, must be a long-term credit. Financial questions are apt to leave the public uninterested, but exchange is one that is entering into political life of the two countries, and there is an obligation on every friend of France to attempt to understand it."

Germany's financial distress has been somewhat relieved by a Dutch credit to the German Government of 1,200,000,000 marks. Several other important transactions are now being negotiated, according to dispatches from Holland, which are expected to have a far-reaching effect on exchange, and there are others in which Holland will "play an important role as intermediary." The Dutch banks are stacked with money, and the Netherlanders are waking up to the fact that when the Peace Treaty is ratified Germany will obtain ample credits from America, so these transactions are being hurried.

Hague dispatches advise us that preparations are under way for large private American credits to Germany after ratification, and these will make business possible. Meanwhile The Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam are "overcrowded with German financiers and industrialists, shippers, and business men, among whom are Government purchasers," and we read in a dispatch from Holland:

> "They are here mostly with the idea of purchasing food, raw material, cotton, and even ships, but all are up against the same obstacle, lack of means to pay, made depreciably worse by ever falling exchange. In the lobbies of the big hotels large propositions are handled, and great ideas are exchanged between American, English, and German business men, which often are abandoned after weeks of discussion, although all parties are anxious to do business.
>
> "The German banks already are so overladen with guarantees that bankers fear a panic if more guarantees are undertaken."

A JAPANESE PROPOSAL FOR FREE KOREA

THE REAL PROBLEM in Korea is whether it is to be governed in the interest of Korea or in the interest of Japan,and a middle course between these two policies is the best to pursue in order to solve it, according to a well known Japanese publicist, Dr. Suehiro. He believes in granting self-government to the Koreans, even if such a concession should eventually mean complete independence,rather than have the peninsula "a hotbed of perpetual trouble and discontent." Coincidently we have official light on the Korean question in a rescript by the Emperor of Japan to which is subjoined a statement to the press by Prime Minister Hara. In the imperial rescript it is admitted that certain reforms are needed, but there is no suggestion that Japan has any intention of relinquishing its hold on Korea, which, as Premier Hara reminds us, was "incorporated into the Empire of Japan nearly ten years ago." In the Tokyo monthly "Taiyo," Dr. Suehiro recalls that when the annexation of Korea was effected he prophesied that if the peninsula were not properly governed, it would prove to be "the Ireland of the Far East." Unfortunately his prophecy has been fulfilled, to cite his own words, which leads the Kobe "Japan Chronicle" to observe that Dr. Suehiro is "a well known writer on international topics, and incidentally, no great friend of Britain." In proof of the truth of his forecast, Dr. Suehiro mentions the disturbances of last March in Korea which were soon forcibly put down; but we are warned that Korea is "not an extinct but an active volcano, whose quiescence is only an interruption in its activity," and it "may erupt again at any moment." In his summary of Korean conditions, Dr. Suehiro writes as follows:

"The instigation or sympathy of some American missionaries in Korea may have stimulated the disturbances. The alleged plot of the leader of the native cult of the Heavenly Path may have had something to do with them. But these were not the chief causes. Since the annexation, the Japanese rule of the peninsula has in one sense been highly successful. The organs of justice and administration, which were at the depth of degeneration, have been largely reformed, education and communication improved, agriculture, commerce and industry developed. But nothing perhaps speaks more eloquently for Japanese achievements than the color of the Korean mountains. Ten years ago they were barren and bald. They are now green. The general welfare of the people has also proportionately increased, but the Koreans are not satisfied. Why? It should be remembered that they are under the rule of the military -- men who believe that a people can be governed by the sabre. This certainly is an anachronism; but it has been tolerated so far because the military caste has the upper hand in this country. Under a military governor, the Koreans have been not only entirely debarred from the right to participate in the government but also largely deprived of the freedom of speech and publication and meeting and association. They have not merely been governed as a conquered people, but treated as an inferior race. They are called by the Japanese by the name of yobo -- a word than which nothing can better express the Japanese attitude towards the Koreans.

"The object of Japan's rule of Korea consists in the assimilation of the Koreans---in other words---turning the Koreans into good subjects of the Empire. With this object in view, the authorities are forcing the Japanese language on the Koreans and administering to them nearly the same education as the Japanese. There are also signs of resort being had to other measures. They have gone to the length of introducing Shintoism into Korea and building Shinto temples there. What will be the result of all these pains taken by the authorities? Is there any instance of the assimilative policy having met with success? The case may have been different in ancient times; but in modern times when the racial spirit has been intensified in peoples, there is no instance of the policy having succeeded."

Critics are assured, however, that Japan has treated Korea no worse than the governments and peoples of white nations have treated the natives of their colonies. As the worst example in such matters, Dr. Suehiro instances Great Britain's rule in India, yet at the same time he recurs to the fact that in his judgment the Japanese rule in Korea has not been "entirely unexceptionable."

GERMANY'S "GAME" IN THE BALTIC REGION

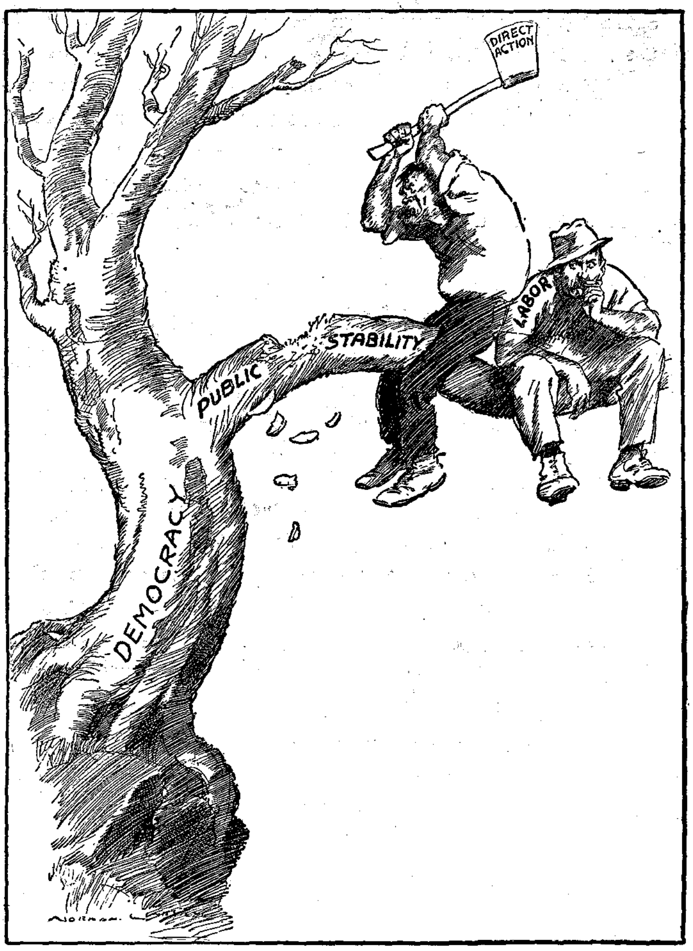
"GERMANY LOST HER COLONIES, but won Russia," is the pregnant remark attributed to a German officer serving in the Russian Guard Regiment by General Vassilkovsky, a Russian military leader of repute who was at one time commander of the Petrograd forces, and who barely managed to escape death at the hands of the Bolsheviks. He cites this new interpretation of victory in a message to the British people, and sheds great light to some on the significance of the German effort to retain the Baltic region. The Allied authorities are not thoroughly reassured even now that General von der Goltz, as reported, has really transferred his command in the Baltic region to General von Eberhardt, and that German troops are being withdrawn. A semi-official statement reported a complete stoppage of provisions to the insubordinate troops in the Baltic lands except those who were demonstrably returning, and said that all passenger traffic was stopped except empty trains sent to fetch the troops.

More information about the German military movement in the Baltic provinces appears in a letter in the Berlin "Vorwarts," written by a Social Democrat on his return from that section. He relates that even the smallest places were being occupied by troops and that he saw posters in the office of a military captain which read: "The fight is for the Kaiser and the Empire against Democracy. We will rather die than be dishonored." The orderly of the captain in whose office this poster appeared, according to the "Vorwarts" correspondent, had no doubt but that they would soon put down Noske with his own soldiers. This was easy, "as they had enough friends among Noske's troops, and the democratic government, with all its Jews, would be expelled and the necessary pogroms seen to. The Kaiser's Empire would then be reerected, and the Social Democrats would see how Germans establish order." According to reliable data, General von der Goltz's Baltic army cost 800,000 marks daily, and the "Vorwarts" asks: "Who is paying for these counterrevolutionary bands?" The Paris "Victoire" charges that for months the Germany of Scheidemann, Ebert, and Noske, Socialist Germany, intrigued with the same persistent astuteness as the Germany of Bethmann-Holweg and the Kaiser, and it adds:

"Forced to withdraw its troops from Esthonia and then from a part of Lettonia, or Latvia, the German Government decided to keep them in Courland, where the Allies had the strange notion to seek their kind offices in opposing Bolshevism. In Lettonia, Germany was strong enough to overthrow the autonomous government established by the Letts, and though with the aid of the Allies this government succeeded in reestablishing itself three months later, Germany nevertheless kept right on plotting. Her army, commanded by von der Goltz, lost no men through demobilization, as did our armies of the east, but was strengthened by volunteers openly enlisted in Berlin. These German volunteers who rushed into Lettonia and Courland have been promised recognition as citizens of the Lettish Republic and a grant of land in Lettish territory. Thus Germany renounces annexation of the Baltic provinces but reinforces her policy of Germanic colonization. How wonderful, and we never even guessed it! Yet one may imagine how the German troops will conduct themselves towards the Lettish people whom the German barons represent to be an inferior nation. There will be requisitions, thefts,and pillage, for the Germans deny themselves nothing, and it may be that after the departure of the Germans an accounting will be demanded from the German barons for the exactions of their soldiers."

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE IN ANZACS' CARE

NEW LEADERS are needed in many countries to guide the people out of the wilderness of post-war problems, and the need seems to be especially felt in Australia, where the spread of Bolshevism and the influence of reactionary political ideas form an admirable combination for unrest and upset. This is the way it looks to an Australian correspondent of the London "National Review" who is positive in his declaration that "it is becoming obvious that the future of Australia depends on the Anzacs," and "signs that they understand this are multiplying." The impression of home that the Anzac got on his return from the battlefields of Europe may be gathered from the remark of one that "if this is the peace, let's get back to war." He was not thinking of Russia or Hungary or the German Polish border or any of the other restless areas where Bolshevism "plus the unashamed Teuton are still raging against the orders of the Big Four," says the writer, as he proceeds:



LABOR'S NEW FRIEND.
IMPORTED LABOR-LEADER WITH THE AXE: "You leave the job to me. I'll settle somebody's hash before I'm finished. ---"The Bulletin" (Sydney).

"He was merely considering the middle sheet of a Melbourne newspaper, headlined with strikes and rumors of strikes and dotted all over with complaints about government extravagance and private profiteering, repatriation delays, and arbitration eccentricities. The acting Prime Minister and the judge of the Arbitration Court were arguing in a tone of repressed bitterness up and down one column; in another, next door to the festivities welcoming the return of our warships, alleged naval officers ventilated their grievances about delayed promotion; across the page stretched the official announcement of restrictions on the use of gas and electricity, far more drastic than any issued while the war was on. That page was backed with a huge advertisement of an 'astounding cheap sale' at which price averaged 250 per cent. advance on the ordinary prices of 1917.

"The seamen have struck on all coastal boats; the wharf-laborers have struck; the builders' laborers have struck. Labor on the great stacks of wheat awaiting export is hopelessly disorganized. The strike of seamen and wharf-laborers has thrown out of work at least fifty thousand innocent people in Melbourne alone. State school-teachers have threatened a stop-work meeting to protest against their low pay; state policemen have invaded the Chief Secretary's office and harangued him against his will; other state employees (civil servants, not artisans) are arranging a 'public demonstration' of their grievances. One section of coal-miners is out of work and another is working itself into a striking mood. And all this in a country possessing the widest suffrage, the most legislatures (for its size), and the best arbitration system (according to its traveling politicians) in the world."

Even chaos had a cause, this writer goes on to say, and there are reasons for the present state of Australia. The press has "shoals of them," and the leading dailies "blame the wickedness of the Labor Party," while the most influential weeklies "curse the Bourbonism of the capitalists." Leaders charge and countercharge each other, the public growls at large, housewives grow sarcastic over the stupidity of men, and, we are told, through the turmoil attentive ears catch the undertone of returned soldiers muttering: "Wait till we're all back, and then look out!" Yet the writer confesses regretfully that the Australian in his own country is "notoriously the meekest and least resentful worm that ever hesitated about turning." "Heaven help the country," he exclaims, "if the Anzac when he comes back finds himself merely an Australian again." But he seems convinced that the grim education of military service in foreign lands will have made a new man of the Australian. It is difficult to bring simultaneously into focus all the elements in the Australian situation, according to this informant, who tells us, however, that---

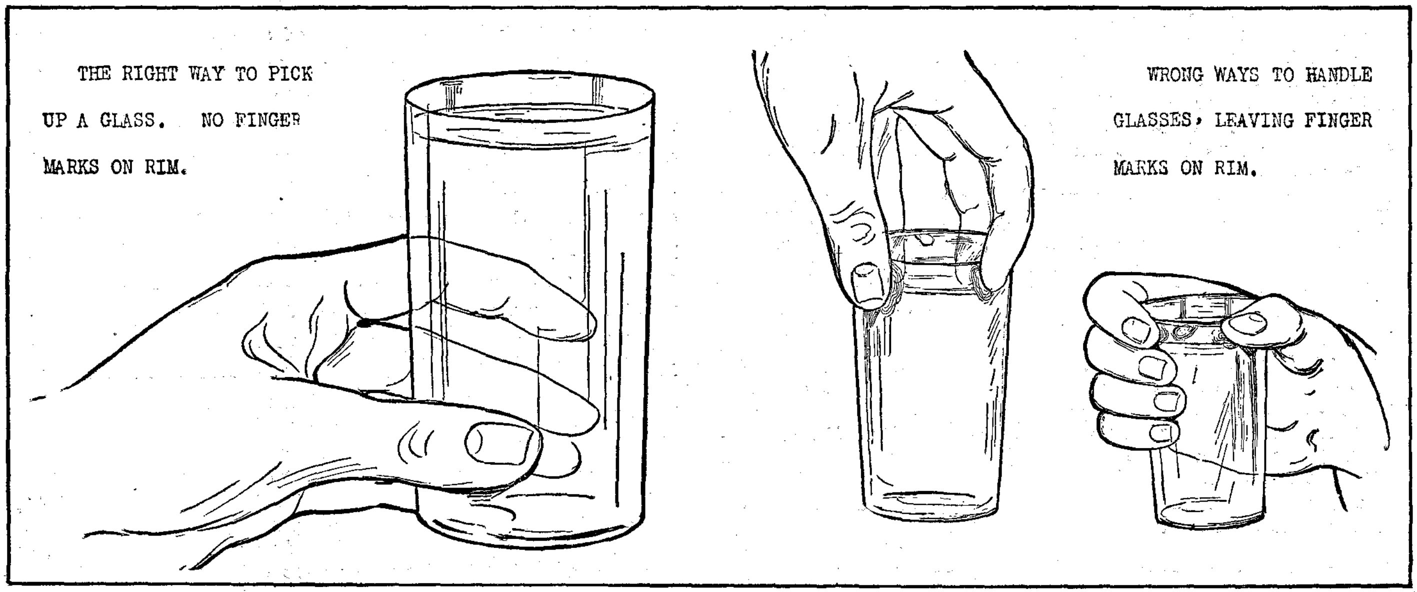
"One may perhaps conjure up an impressionist picture of the decent, long-suffering Australian of the normal type, beset on the one hand with artificially high prices and the arrogant contempt of the supplying magnates, on the other with Bolshevist temptations to upset the whole social fabric and make an end of his price-raisers (and of everything else), and deprived, by legal quibbles which he does not understand, of the sure remedy he has been taught to trust. He will not go Bolshevist, that is not in his nature; but he will go sulky and resentful and suspicious. He will hang back just when his leaders want him to pull; he will look askance at any proposal (regarding Imperial defence schemes, for instance, or Empire unity) that he does not thoroughly comprehend, and will concentrate on purely parochial affairs--

"Unless he is given, and given soon, the inspiration of a new policy and a new guidance, issuing from men he can trust without hesitation; unless, that is, the returning Anzacs bring with them a leader and a creed. The only safeguard against Bolshevism is construction: reaction doubles its opportunities. Whatever rings may attempt and politicians may preach, all things are new. The mere fact that our fighting armies have been citizen armies, not professionals, cuts away the old basis of the social structure. The men who have fought, bringing back with them the memories and ideas of the men who have died, cannot peaceably fit in again to the old formula 'Me that 'ave been what I've been' one of a few might compromise by emigration, but this time they have all 'been,' so to speak, and compromises are impossible. (This, one thinks, may be truer of England even than of Australia.)"

A TURKISH REMEDY FOR RACE CONFLICTS--For ages Christians and Moslems lived together in neighborly relations, according to the Constantinople "Wakit," which attributes antipathy between races in Turkey to foreign Christian interference, and says that the questions of the Near East can be solved and existing animosities between races removed by the adoption of the following proposals:

1. Define the boundary of Armenia in Russia. Let Armenians elsewhere remove thither if they wish to do so. If they do not wish to remove, let them stay in the enjoyment of the same rights as their fellow Ottoman countrymen, constituting no separate class.
2. Let Greeks in Macedonia desirous of being Greek citizens give place in an appropriate part of Macedonia to Turks now deprived of all natural rights.
3. Let the Arabs enjoy the benefit of the Wilson principles.
4. Appropriate provision for the Kurds.
5. Put a united country with all its racial elements sharing equally in all the rights of a common fatherland under the guidance of a well-wishing, unselfish state. (America is elsewhere mentioned.) Do these things and the Turkish question is settled for all time.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE RIGHT WAY TO PICK UP A GLASS. NO FINGER MARKS ON RIM.

WRONG WAYS TO HANDLE GLASSES, LEAVING FINGER MARKS ON RIM.

POINTS ON SODA WATER

NOT THE DRINKER, but the dispenser of soda, is intended to benefit by these suggestions; but all those who drink this beverage will enjoy reading them and will fervently hope, that all dispensers will mark, learn and inwardly digest them. They are contained in a copyrighted article entitled "Further Points on Fountain Service," contributed to "The Druggists' Circular" (New York, September) by Mr. N. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell does not share the horror expressed by most of his brother hygienists for icy things and gives the soda-water people careful instructions how to make their drink ice-cold and keep it so. He emphasizes the importance of right methods of mixing, and reminds us that the way of putting a compound together is sometimes more important than the nature of its ingredients. His careful directions to ensure cleanliness will ensure him the warm gratitude of all soda-lovers who have quaffed their nectar from mussy glasses served on sloppy counters. And first we shall quote his remarks on temperature, which run in substance as follows:

"Can you imagine anything more sickening than a warm root beer, or a phosphate that is hardly even cool? If you are going to serve hot soda, all right, do it, but do not make the mistake of serving it lukewarm. Remember this---the colder your drinks are the larger your trade is going to be, and that is what you are after, isn't it?

"If your customers are few and far between, investigate and see if it is because your soda is not ice cold or your ice cream is like mush for lack of ice. An extra hundred pounds of ice is about the best and safest investment you can make these days and one that is sure to bring returns.

"If you chop your own ice a suitable box should be provided to keep the piece of ice from jumping about when it is being shaved or broken. The best kind of an ice pick to use is one about 36 inches long, that can be procured at almost any hardware store. Use wooden candy buckets for carrying chopped ice to the fountain, as they are lighter, hold more and are less liable to injure the onyx or marble of the fountain.

Ice which is intended to be placed around the coils leading to the draft arms should not be chopped too fine or too coarse. Flush out your ice coolers at least once a week to keep them free from sawdust, ice slime and other things that do not belong there.

"One reason why a drink tastes better in some places than in others is because a small quantity of fine ice is served in the glass with it. Many customers like a little cracked ice in their root beer, and there are dozens of other drinks that require a little shaved ice in order to make them cold and have them taste better. Be sure to use plenty of shaved ice."

Next to having your soda water cold, Mr. Mitchell goes on, it is important that it be properly mixed with the right amount of carbonic acid gas. Customers do not like drinks that are flat and lifeless, neither do they want so much gas in the water that it "bubbles out of their ears and eyes" at every swallow. To ensure the right proportion he thus instructs us:

"The automatic carbonator should always be either on the level with the fountain or below it, and never above it. Gas of all kinds has a habit of going up. When your carbonator is down stairs that is just what you want, as it goes up in the water to the draught arm of your fountain, but if your carbonator should be upstairs, most of the water would lose its gas in its trip down stairs, and the water would taste flat and lifeless.

"I once saw a drug store without a basement, and the carbonator was installed two floors above the fountain, the result being that 180 pounds pressure on the carbonator barely produced a bubble in the water at the fountain. The gas was all up on the third floor in the top of the tank which caused the water to come out with such force at the fountain that the fine stream could not be used at all, as it would blow everything out of the glass the moment it struck it.

"When the proper amount of gas is present you can see the bubbles of gas jumping up from the surface of the water. Hold a glass of carbonated water close up under your nose and you can feel the bubbles hit your nose with force, providing the proper amount of gas is present.

"Take a new, clean, dry polished silver spoon and place it in the glass of carbonated water and if the water is well charged with gas the spoon will be covered with bubbles of gas just as thick and as close as they can get together. If the bubbles are few and far between there is not enough gas in the water.

"All houses are built of practically the same materials. Yet some houses are beautiful and others are 'shacks' in appearance. After the architect has planned a house much depends upon whether the masons and carpenters are careful to put the house together in the manner specified.

"From my observations in the East and South I believe I am telling the truth when I say that not one-half of the ice cream sodas dispensed in those sections are mixed properly. In the Middle and Far West they are much more careful about mixing sodas than in the South and East.

"The favorite way in the East, at a large number of fountains, is to put some ice cream and syrup in the bottom of a glass and fill the glass up with the coarse stream, stick a spoon in it and without mixing it in any way, set it before the customer. The customer tastes it and gets a charge of carbonic acid gas that nearly blows the top of his head off. He knows it must be an ice cream soda because he saw the dispenser put the syrup and ice cream in, so he next tries to work the combination by using a straw. He sticks the straw down into the glass and takes a long draw and gets a mouthful of syrup. Perhaps, then, the happy thought may come to him that he had better take the spoon and stir it, and he does, after which it tastes fairly good.

"Now why should the customer be asked to mix or stir his own soda any more than he should be asked to fry his own ham and eggs at a resturant?

"Knowing as we do that every drink we serve is to be judged more or less by the way the top of the drink tastes, it certainly behooves us to have the top of the drink right, and the way to do this is to do something that will put some of the sweetness and flavoring up at the top of the glass.

"An ice cream soda mixed with a spoon is heavy, soggy and lifeless, while a soda mixed by means of the fine stream is full of life, vim, sparkle and fizz.' Most customers expect and want an ice cream soda to look like an ice cream soda, with lots of fizz, fuzz and feathers.

"Some dispensers seem to think, however, that the customer wants it to look like a cup of breakfast coffee, which in 98 cases out of a hundred is not the case, that idea having originated in the mind of the dispenser and not the mind of the customer."

And now for the section on cleanliness, which the writer justly terms the "biggest asset of all." He writes of this:

"Even a pig likes a nice, clean pen filled with sweet-smelling straw and grows faster and brings a better price in the market when brought up under such conditions.

"The soda fountain proprietor who imagines that his customers do not mind being served with dirty spoons and dirty glasses--who thinks they do not notice the dirty, greasy, ill-smelling towels lying about the counter--or have no objection to the dispenser handling the rims of their glasses, is just as far off regarding the likes and dislikes of his customer as is the farmer who gives his pigs a mud puddle to live in.

"All glasses should be washed thoroughly in hot water and either sodium carbonate or bicarbonate used to remove the grease if necessary. The glasses should then be rinsed thoroughly in clean water, dried and polished with a clean, dry towel. Glasses should then be placed on a rack and be kept upside down until used.

"See that spoons are clean, dry and polished, and that they stand in a perfectly dry spoon holder, or keep them lying flat on a clean towel on the back bar. Never serve a spoon with either the bowl or the handle wet, and never touch the bowl of the spoon with your fingers.

"Use the straws that come in paper containers. If loose bulk straws are used look through them before serving to see that there are no flies inside and also see that they are free from fly specks on the outside. Your straw holder should have a cover so as to keep the straws clean.

"If you have tables it is very important that they be thoroughly cleaned and wiped dry immediately after each service. Particular attention should also be given to the chairs and stools to see that they are free from syrup or other substances that might injure a customer's clothing.

"A collection of dirty glasses and dishes on a sloppy looking table is a mighty poor advertisement for your store. Do not let tables stay mussed a minute, clean them immediately after the customer departs."

HOW CAST IRON "GROWS." In answer to a correspondent, "Machinery" (New York, October) thus tells under what conditions cast iron may increase in bulk:

"The 'growth' of cast iron is the result of repeatedly heating and cooling the cast-iron parts. For instance, cast-iron annealing ovens originally eight feet in length have grown to a length of nine feet as the result of being kept red-hot for prolonged periods between which they were permitted to cool. Cast-iron furnace grates and other parts subjected to alternate heating and cooling are also frequently distorted and sometimes broken because of the growth. To avoid this growth or increase in size as far as possible, white cast iron having a carbon content of about three per cent and a relatively small amount of silicon and other impurities should be used."

ELECTRICITY IN THE BATH

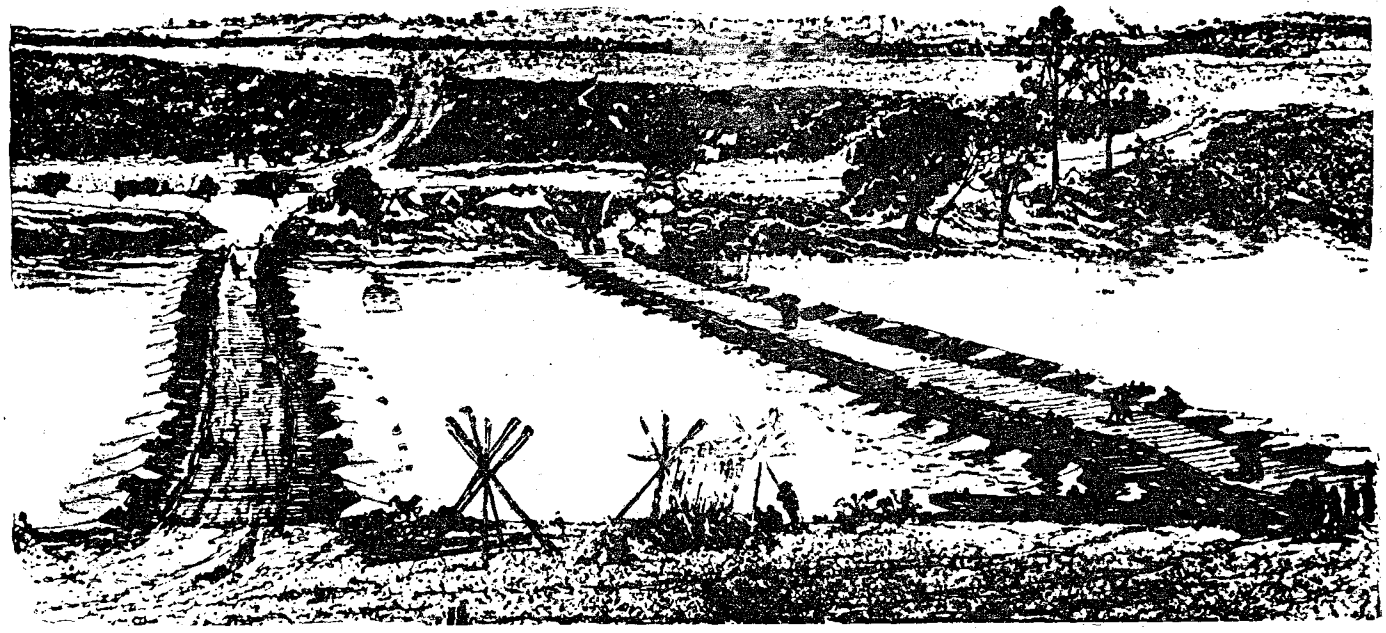
A BATHTUB full of water is not the best place to fool with possible electric contracts. A man with his shoes on, standing on a carpeted floor, is fairly well insulated; at any rate the resistance of the connection between feet and floor is so high that the volume of an ordinary discharge passing through his body would not be great. But when he is unclothed and sitting in water, in intimate connection with the metallic pipe system of the building, the resistance is enormously reduced and he is likely to get the full force of any available current. It is not intended, of course, that electric current shall be available for this particular purpose, but accidents will occasionally happen. Some tales to the point are related editorially by "The British Medical Journal" (London, September 13), which remarks that we are now so familiar with the home uses of electricity that there is a tendency to overlook its dangers. Some pertinent advice is given with regard to the avoidance of trouble. We read:

"Recently a well-known Lancashire business man, aged 44, was electrocuted while having a bath in his own home. He suffered from rheumatism, and was in the act of applying an electric vibrator to the upper part of his body when the accident happened. This vibrator was attached to an ordinary lighting socket. A cry for assistance was heard, and when the door was burst open he was found sitting in the bath grasping the vibrator and unconscious; artificial respiration was tried without success. At the inquest it appeared that one of the wires of the vibrator had corroded, with a result that the whole machine became 'alive'. This is not the first time that such an accident has happened in a bathroom, but usually death has been due to a flaw in the electrical fittings; the victim has attempted to switch an electric light off or on while he is immersed in the water, the switch is defective, and he is killed instantaneously. Dr. A. G. B. Duncan reports this week a fatality due to defect in a portable electric lamp connecting with a lighting circuit.

"The lay public are so used to seeing electricity used in their homes for many domestic purposes that there is a tendency to over-look its dangers. Further, the uses of electricity, and of all kinds of electrical apparatus, in the treatment of soldiers disabled by wounds and sickness, have become so familiar to large numbers of people of all classes, and so many unqualified assistants, male and female, have conducted the routine applications, that probably a general feeling has sprung up that all this apparatus is quite safe, and that anyone can handle these machines, and administer treatment with them, without the least danger to themselves or to others. No doubt there is often little or no risk, but familiarity tends to breed contempt, and then an accident such as that narrated is the result. Certain it is that no treatment should ever be carried out by means of any apparatus which utilizes the main electrical house current, unless under the direct control of an expert.

"No one with the most elementary knowledge of the danger of an electric current would immerse himself in the ordinary household bath and then proceed to administer treatment from any piece of apparatus connected with the ordinary lighting circuit, nor, indeed, would he allow anyone else to administer such treatment. It is practically useless to attempt to insulate an ordinary bath fitted with metal water pipes and a waste pipe, and a person immersed in a bath becomes an excellent conductor for electricity. In a properly fitted bathroom the switches, lights, and wires should be so arranged that it is impossible for anyone while in the bath to touch any one of them with any part of his body. Further, all these fittings should be at a distance from the pipes, and care should be taken that no defect is possible and that the insulation is perfect.

"When an accident occurs the first thing to be done is to switch off the current, and the victim should never be handled with the bare hands before this is done. Rubber gloves are, of course, safe, but these are seldom likely to be at hand; a practical thing to do is to wrap up the hands in several folds of dry cloth before attempting to touch the person. Death results from inhibition of the heart's action, but an attempt should be made to save life by means of artificial respiration."



From Vol. III, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Copyrighted by the Century Co. New York.

HOW THEY DID IT IN '62.

A pontoon bridge thrown across a river three quarters of a mile wide in seventeen and a quarter minutes.

IMMUNITY OF CITY DWELLERS

ARE CITY-DWELLERS less subject to disease than the country bred, after all? Statistics from the cantonments seem to show it, and an editorial writer in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago, September 20), suggests that altho the city may harbor more disease germs than the country, the dwellers in it may have become comparatively immune. It is well-known that the natives of remote islands to which the "diseases of civilization" have never penetrated are ravaged by them to an unheard of degree, when they are introduced by the white man. Possibly a rural district, tho inherently free from disease, may for that very reason yield more rapidly to infection when it comes. Study of conditions such as these, the writer notes, has been greatly facilitated by the existence of large bodies of men mobilized in army camps subject to systematized medical supervision which has furnished unique opportunities for gathering statistics on an unprecedented scale. He goes on:

"Frequent medical inspection of thousands of men is an uncommon experience, at least on the scale which the preparation for war made possible in the United States. The conclusions afforded by the wealth of data obtainable from such sources are likely to be far more tenable than those drawn from comparatively few cases, however carefully they may be studied."

According to figures recently compiled by Love and Davenport in the Section of Medical Records of the Medical Department of the United States Army, it appears that the prevailingly rural camps had at least twenty-five per cent. more cases of influenza, ten per cent. more pneumonia, ten per cent. more deaths and thirty per cent. higher admission rate for all sickness than the prevailingly urban camps. The Army experts conclude, therefore, that in the influenza pandemic, rural troops suffered more than urban troops.

"This thesis offers an interesting theme for speculation as to the possible causes of this unlike morbidity. To the person accustomed to hear sung the praises of the healthfulness of country life in America, the figures may come as a surprise. The first hypothesis to account for the recorded facts assumed that recruits coming from densely populated regions are immune from a given disease because they have already had the disease. However, Love and Davenport have pointed out that while such an explanation might apply to measles, it does not apply generally. Thus they state that cerebrospinal meningitis is scarcely so frequently encountered in early life as to warrant the assumption that the soldiers from the immune areas had acquired immunity from the disease by having had it in their youth. The hypothesis that the immunity is due to the selective elimination of the susceptibles likewise encounters fundamental contradictions.

"The most probable suggestion thus far advanced assumes that recruits coming from large cities or other densely populated areas have acquired a general immunity to infectious or communicable disease. In the words of Love and Davenport, it assumes that 'any one of the communicable diseases leaves the body in a state of heightened resistance to all microparasites, possibly through a condition of persistent hyperleukocytosis.' We shall not enter here into the facts of epidemiology which might be cited in support of such a conviction. Even tho it be true that after an epidemic year communities will be exceptionally free from epidemics for a year or two, we shall not be inclined in these days to follow the method, once not uncommon, of exposing children to the danger of certain epidemic diseases for the sake of the subsequent immunity that they might thus acquire."

PONTOON BUILDING IN '62

THE RECORD made by the 2d United States Engineers, of throwing a pontoon bridge across the Rhine at a point where the river is 1,440 feet in width in 58 minutes, as reported recently in these columns, does not seem wonderful to a correspondent of THE DIGEST, Sergt. J. D. Mandeville, of Co. G., 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, who writes us as follows from Fort Collins, Colo:

"This was splendid work, but I wish to refer you to a photograph published by Maj. Geo. H. Williams, in 'Pictures of the Civil War,' at page 128, of a pontoon bridge, constructed across the Anticosta branch just above the navy yard east, three-quarters of a mile in length, by the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers in the spring of 1862, under the command of Maj. Wesley Brainard, and under the observation of Mr. Lincoln and a portion of his cabinet, in just 17 minutes and 10 or 15 seconds, by the watch. This bridge, however, was built by 'consecutive pontoons' along the shore, up stream, and rowed into position, which permitted of more rapid work. However, we old guys are not inclined to enter into a quarrel with the kids that helped to lick the Huns. They were our boys, and we are proud of them.

"P.S. -- The time stated is absolutely correct, as I read it from Maj. Brainard's diary, in 1882, personally."

CEMENT CRACKS TO FORETELL EARTHQUAKES

IN THE THEORY that the movements of the earth's crust constituting an earthquake begin on a very small scale, to be followed later by the greater adjustments that do the damage, Orlis I. Kennedy, of San Bernardino, Cal., believes that he can give earthquake warnings by observing the cracks in layers of cement, put down in certain California districts. It is asserted that in this way Mr. Kennedy predicted the quake that destroyed part of Hemet and San Jacinto, Cal., something more than a year ago. He is now planning to construct a ribbon of cement about a foot thick and one thousand feet long for laboratory purposes. His present workshop, we are told by a Los Angeles dispatch to the San Antonio "Express," abstracted in the New York "Evening Post," is on the edge of the famous San Andreas fault near Verdemont, northeast of San Bernardino, in the mountains. There he spends much of his time, studying conditions and examining the great fault, which extends across the State, in a nearly direct line, from the ocean north of Point Arena in Mendocino County, to Tomales, thence to San Francisco, south to Chittenden, Santa Cruz County, and on to the Imperial Valley. We read:

"The fault, according to Mr. Kennedy's explanation, takes up the slack of the earth's surface, and his study of earthquakes has convinced him that the slip in the earth's crust occurs several days in advance of the actual quake. These slips are shown in the fault, and when the San Andreas fault shifts again--if it ever does-----Mr. Kennedy says the cement 'earthquake walk' will crack. The extent of the crack will forecast the severity of the quake that will follow, he says.

"On April 14, last year, Mr. Kennedy read a newspaper report that a crack had occurred in the fault, where it crosses the Bristol ranch in East Highland. He then hurried to the spot where his laboratory now stands. There he explained to a number of people that went with him that the fault showed a slip and that a quake would follow within a short time. He added that it would come within 'two minutes.' As he finished the sentence the quake began.

"The fault takes up expansion and contractions in the earth's surface, Mr. Kennedy declares, serving to protect the contour of the planet from any danger of a sudden convulsion."

Mr. Kennedy gives us this reassuring word:

"My efforts are to get at the science of tremors, so as to take the ugliness out of the subject, and to reassure and reconcile the human mind to the gentlest of nature's manifestations, namely, her corrective waves.......

"The line of correction is long. A tremor was felt in this belt in 1899. Next place, San Francisco, 1906; Imperial, 1914; here again, 1918. The quake is like a mule--does not kick the same place twice. In other words, the line adjusts about two hundred miles, then in two or three years takes the wrinkles out of a place up or down the line, and the fact that it shook here last year is absolute assurance that it will not shake here again until it has visited other places on the line--with the bare exception of very insignificant tremors."

THE INACCESSIBLE AUTO. -- The parts of an automobile are exceptionally hard to reach, thinks Donald A. Hampson, who writes on "The Virtue of Accessibility" in "The American Machinist" (New York, Sept. 25). He says:

"Not that automobiles are wholly bad in this respect, but it seems -- at least, to the man in a hurry -- that just the parts that require attention are the ones that necessitate the removal of the most other parts to get at the erring one. 'Every time you reach in a tool, something is in the way,' as one man aptly expressed it. Because of the necessarily compact design, it takes longer to perform the same operations on an automobile than it would on more rugged machinery where the demands for being 'neither seen nor heard' are not so exacting and space is not at a premium. Quite frequently the machinist in other lines is asked to put a proper estimate of time on a piece of work that has been done on a friend's car and for which the friend thinks he has been overcharged. If the machinist is wise and fair he will be exceedingly wary about committing himself, bearing in mind the disadvantage under which the automobile man labors and the time-honored truth that it is an impossibility to estimate the time that has been put on any job by merely looking at the finished product."

CAMOUFLAGING THE OLD UNIFORM

SWORDS can be beaten into plowshares; but what shall we do with our old uniforms? What shall be the fate of two million perfectly good suits of clothes which, for various reasons, more or less obvious, we do not desire to wear exactly as they are? As one man, the late American Army is shouting "To the dye-vat with them!" They have already been dyed, of course; but dye them again! Supplant their military coloration by some kind of an imitation of a civic hue! Now cloth that has already been dyed must be treated diplomatically on its second trip through the vats. It will not take any color that may be desired, and the methods used must be selected strictly with a view to its previous chemical experience. Dr. Louis J. Matos, writing in "The Textile World Journal" (New York. September 27) on "Redyeing of Military Cloths," has this to say of the problem:

"During the war period, immense quantities of cloth of all kinds were manufactured for the use of the Army. Much of this will not be required for clothing armies, but will find its chief outlet by being converted into garments for the use of civilians. The greater portion of these goods are dyed the standard olive drab shade now familiar in every section of the country, and which, of course, will have to be redyed to the best advantage.

"The cloth is of several kinds; all-wool, cotton and wool mixtures, and all-cotton. In offering suggestions that will serve the dyer who undertakes to do this work, due regard is had for the class of fabric. Naturally, in redyeing army cloth, the problem divides itself automatically into two main divisions; redyeing cloth in the piece, and redyeing made-up garments. In the present article, the former is given first consideration, but suggestions are made that will serve as a guide to the garment dyer in handling his portion of the work.

"Since the Government all-wool olive drab cloth was made of a mixture containing white or undyed wool, it is possible for the dyer to make use of this fact and produce a variety of shades that have very pleasing two-tone effects.

"It will be readily understood by practical dyers handling this class of fabrics, that bright or particularly brilliant shades cannot be obtained, but there may be many persons having this cloth on hand who may desire just such clear shades. This may be more frequent among the patrons of garment dyers. In redyeing garments made of olive drab army cloth, it will be necessary to bear in mind that some of those redyed garments may require a still further treatment in a final dyebath, the purpose of which is to cover any cotton stitching or threads that may appear. This is 'burl' or 'speck' dyeing.

Certain direct colors have the property of dyeing both cotton and wool in the same bath, and excellent shades are produced.

These various shade suggestions would not be complete without including some recipes that have been worked out for the purpose of utilizing to the best advantage cotton military cloth that has been dyed khaki. In this connection it is to be remembered that the khaki shade has been produced by so many processes widely differing from each other, that a redyeing process quite applicable to one will be found to be entirely unsuited for another.

"In attempting to redye cotton khaki, the dyer should bear in mind that many pieces on the market, or likely to show up in his dyehouse, though having apparently the same shade, may take dye in many different ways, due to the previous treatment through which the cloth has passed. Some kinds of khaki positively refuse to take dye, due to various waterproofing processes, and for other purposes."

WHAT GOOD ROADS HAVE DONE FOR NEW YORK

AN ANALYSIS OF HIGHWAY-WORK in the State of New York during twenty-one years ending with 1919, made by H. Eltinge Breed, formerly first deputy commissioner of highways, and printed in "The Engineering News-Record" (New York), concludes with a statement of what the work has meant for the development of the State. New York spent during the period in question nearly one hundred and thirty millions on highways. Some of this was wasted; much was spent in costly experiment, but Mr. Breed is of opinion that on the whole the State has had its money's worth. Where success has been achieved, says Mr. Breed, it has been through zeal for public welfare and the good-roads movement, through hard work, honesty, and efficiency, and application of the scientific spirit to every detail. Failures have occurred sometimes through errors of judgment; often through shortness of vision in anticipating needs of the future. Where fraud, extravagance, and superficiality have been deliberate there is less occasion to pillory the offenders, he believes, than to blame the public conscience which condones the offenses. Just so long as the public permits its great works to be matter of partizan politics, just so long it will have to tolerate methods and results that would be scorned by any reputable private enterprise. Whatever blame falls is not upon administrations, but upon the public conscience back of them. To quote his concluding passage:

"It would be unjust and misleading to formulate in dollars the worth of what we have to-day, strong as is the temptation to do so. Too many undetermined factors enter into such an appraisal to give it validity. This much, however, is definite: For our $130,000,000 we have only 1,092 miles of durable pavement. The average life of the semidurable or non-durable types which comprise more than 5,820 of our remaining miles is not more than five years, at nominal maintenance. Most of these roads have already passed that age, and are kept in service only through excessive maintenance. That is a poor return for our investment. We can, and must, get far better results from future expenditures. But the depreciation must not blind us to the benefits we have gained. Highways are means to ends, not ends in themselves; altho built at exorbitant cost, they have served their purposes well.

"They have given to people and products greater freedom of movement. What that has meant in life, liberty, and the pursuit of prosperity can be faintly surmised from the howl that goes up whenever a mile of road is shut off for repairs. It can not be estimated in dollar values.

"The highways have enhanced land values wherever they have been built. Farm-lands contiguous to improved roads have increased in value from ten dollars an acre to thirty dollars an acre. In New York State, between 1890 and 1900, the decrease in farm values was approximately eighty million dollars. The United States census shows that between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase along improved roads in New York State of $381,758,000 when only $36,200,000 had been spent for improvement. This pertains only to rural districts. The increase in value of land adjacent to cities and towns is apparent as soon as highways are improved. In some parts of Westchester County, which is just north of New York City, land values along improved roads have gone up two hundred per cent. within a year after the road was built.

"They have encouraged travel. The census of foreign cars, those from other States, taken in New York State in August, 1917, shows 1,955 foreign cars in and out of our State daily on four routes. This average would hold up through July, August, and September--i.e., ninety days, which, multiplied by 978 cars (one-half of those in and out) would give 88,020 cars during the season on these four connections. Allowing an average of four passengers to a car, this would mean 352,080 persons coming into the State. At an expenditure of $5 a day a piece--too little, as any tourist knows--that would mean a yearly gross income to the State of $7,041,600 for an average stay of four days. There are nineteen other routes, all bringing tourists. The income from this source shows partly why good roads pay.

"Advantages to the farmer from our roads have been expatiated upon--better market facilities, lower freight-rates, no idle teams, and so forth and so forth. Certain it is that the banks show a large balance to the credit of New York State farmers. How much of this is due to improved highways makes interesting speculation.

"We might have had more and better highways for our money; in many cases we should have had them. Yet our investment has probably added proportionately as much to the welfare of the State and its people as any other amount expended hitherto upon public works."

AMERICA GROWING CAREFUL

"CARELESS AMERICA is growing less careless." This is the conclusion of "The American Machinist" (New York), based on an advance summary of the 1917 mortality statistics received by the National Safety Council from the United States Census Bureau. This is despite the fact that some kinds of accidents increased during that year; for the total of accidental deaths in the death-registration area of continental United States was reduced approximately 6,500 as compared with the previous year. This result is attributed by the writer to the accident-prevention movement of the last few years. Quoting the statistics exactly, the total number of deaths caused by accidents during 1917 was 53,544 as against 60,072 during the previous year. Inasmuch as the death-registration area takes in only 70 per cent. of the population, it is apparent that more than 76,000 persons were killed in accidents throughout the United States in that year. The report received by the National Safety Council summarizes the causes of accidents as follows:

"The greatest number of deaths charged to any one accidental cause, 11,114, or 14.8 per 100,000, is shown for falls. The rate for this cause varies but slightly from year to year.

"Next to falls, the greatest number of accidental deaths, 8,649, or 11.5 per 100,000, resulted from railroad accidents and injuries. This rate is greater than the corresponding rates for 1914, 1915, and 1916 (10.7, 9.9, and 11.3, respectively), but is lower than that for any year from 1906--the first year for which deaths from this cause were reported separately--to 1913, inclusive.

"Burns, excluding those received in conflagrations and in railroad, street-car, and automobile accidents, were responsible for 6,830 deaths, or 9.1 per 100,000. The death-rate from burns was greater than that for the preceding year, 8 per 100,000, and was also greater than the rate for any earlier year covered by the bureau's records, with the exception of 1907.

"Deaths from automobile accidents and injuries in 1917 totaled 6,724, or 8.9 per 100,000 population.

"Accidental drowning caused 5,550 deaths or 7.4 per 100,000. This rate is considerably less than that for any preceding year since 1910, and is also decidedly below the average for the decade 1901-1910.

"Mine accidents and injuries resulted in 2,623 deaths, or 3.5 per 100,000. This rate is greater than the rates for the preceding three years and for 1912, but is lower than those for other recent years.

"Deaths due to injuries by vehicles other than railroad-cars, street-cars and automobiles numbered 2,326, or 3.1 per 100,000. The rate from this cause has declined somewhat during the past ten years, probably because of the decrease in the use of horse-drawn vehicles.

"Deaths resulting from street-car accidents numbered 2,277, corresponding to a rate of 3 per 100,000. This rate is greater than those for the two years preceding and is the same as that for 1912, but is less than the rates for other recent years.

"Machinery accidents caused 2,112 deaths, or 2.8 per 100,000, a rate materially greater than that for any preceding year covered by the bureau's mortality records."

This last item is attributed by The Machinist to "the large number of previously untrained workers employed during the war-period."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A LIEUTENANT AND A LORD ON LINCOLN

WHETHER A BRITISH WRITER can satisfy the American ideal of Lincoln in a dramatic representation is about to be decided by the production of Mr. John Drinkwater's play. This has been one of the greatest successes of the past London season, and our readers have been furnished with a variety of opinions of its merits. The fact that this play represented almost the only serious essay in dramatic art on the London boards at a time when entertainment for war-weary soldiers and civilians was the main desideratum, gave to it a possibly exaggerated importance. At all events it attracted to its audiences the high and low, from the King and Queen to the common citizen. The play presents some half dozen episodes in the career of Abraham Lincoln from 1860 to 1865. We see Lincoln in his Springfield office, receiving representatives of the Republican convention at Chicago, come to ask him to accept the nomination for the Presidency; Lincoln in a cabinet meeting, handling recalcitrant subordinates, Seward and Chase; Lincoln pardoning a young soldier who had slept on post; Lincoln visiting Grant at the latter's headquarters; Lincoln, finally, being assassinated in his box at Ford's, -- scenes lifted out of history and set upon the stage, scenes episodical, disconnected, unconventional from the ordinary dramatic point of view. So far the impressions we have received have been those reflected from the British psychology. It happened that an American lieutenant blew into the London playhouse and brought to bear upon the Drinkwater play the touchstone of his Middle Western Americanism. Instead of unburdening himself to the "London Times," he writes to Lord Charnwood, the English biographer of Lincoln. "I'd rather say it to you than to any one else -- if you don't mind", he writes, "for you are the great friend and admirer of Lincoln on this side of the water, and we from the States over here naturally think of you in connection with him." He goes on:

THE ENGLISH AUTHOR OF "LINCOLN."

John Drinkwater, who first made of Lincoln an imposing figure of the stage in a play which drew the elite of London for an entire season.

"I am from Illinois, and I have been brought up, so to say, on Abraham Lincoln. I have visited his tomb at Springfield; I have listened to anecdotes and reminiscences of Lincoln told by Civil War veterans and other men who knew him ever since I can remember; former Congressman, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, now dead, who was in Lincoln's office for a time at the state capital, was an old friend of my father's; in the Black Hawk Indian War in 1832, Lincoln, then a militia officer, campaigned in the Northern Illinois Valley in which I live; one of the famous debates between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas was held in the same section. Of the three outstanding Americans -- Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt -- I have honoured Washington, I have admired Roosevelt, I have loved and revered the memory of Lincoln. I suppose if we had a saint in America, it would be Abraham Lincoln.

"I am not a dramatic critic (obviously) not even an amateur, but I suppose that one of the most difficult and uncertain things in the world is to portray on the stage the character and personality of any great national figure. Lincoln, with his strange ungainliness, even, to the superficial mind, uncouthness, his quaint philosophical humor, his quiet power, his remarkably strong and simply eloquent English -- as best instanced in the Gettysburg address, which ranks with that of Pericles on a similar occasion -- his easily misconstrued sentiment, his unostentatious but tremendously potent idealism, his almost miraculous grasp and understanding of things despite his lack of early training, his great heart and above all, his great simplicity -- to interpret such a character adequately would tax the powers of the highest genius. Moreover, Lincoln is too recent, too much in the hearts still of men who knew him, to be put upon the stage. I mean, of course, upon the American stage. The producers of the great film spectacle, 'The Birth of a Nation', discovered that, among other things, a misrepresentation of Lincoln would not go. The film was barred in Boston, Minneapolis, and in Ohio by a severely condemnatory opinion, based partly upon that misrepresentation, by the Attorney-General of that State.

"Now, Mr. Drinkwater says that he wrote his play because it interested him, and pleased him, and that he (in what we might once have called true British style) was not familiar with the American idiom nor the 'local color'. Well and good then, for an English audience, and of course, it is for an English audience that the play is produced. But wouldn't it have been worth while to give the play the true American color and setting, surely not unreasonably difficult and I should think the added interest would be sufficiently compensatory. And Mr. Rea's Lincoln, powerful and suggestive as it is at times, falls far short, it seems to me. I don't know what other Americans think who may have seen the play; I only know I hate to feel that English audiences are seeing less than the true Lincoln. We could not wish them to see more."

Lieut. Kauffman here rather mixes his criticism of the play with the portrayal of the chief figure by the actor, Mr. Rea; but the two things contribute to his point of the diversity of understanding in the two nations. He continues:

"Without going into details, Lincoln was simple, unostentatious, unaffected. Mr. Rea's portrayal is at times stagy, melodramatic, that of a poseur. Lincoln is made to sign the Emancipation Proclamation with a grandiloquent flourish; any other man might have done so, we know Lincoln could not have. The pardoning scene does not ring true; it could be less sentimental and just as strong. It is a false Lincoln who talks about his burdens and his loneliness - he was cracking jokes instead. Sentiment, yes, deep feeling and profound regret for the war, but in Lincoln sentiment was strength. It was Seward himself who said early in '61 before most people in Washington had begun to appreciate Lincoln's powers, to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, before the latter's return to the Court of St. James: 'He (the President) has a vein of sentiment running through him which I believe may prove his strongest characteristic.' A sufficient observation alone, as events later proved, to mark Seward's keenness. I think Mr. Shannon's Seward is the best characterisation of all."

War plays have probably offended by their solecisms nearly everybody who has seen the real thing, especially those who do not understand the dramatic need of compromise between realism and preconception. Lieut. Kauffman has a few cavils:

"There are a number of minor things that jar, or amuse, as the case may be, a Yankee at the Lyric - things which could so easily be made true.

"No heels ever clicked in the Union Army in the CIVIL WAR, never in America in fact, until the first British sergeant-major came to us in 1917, and we sat up and began to learn 'snap!' And a handkerchief in his cuff, - shades of General Scott - he would have been shot long before sunrise!

"Grant, too, comes from Illinois, and I've always admired HIM, even if he did write his memoirs, but if the Republican convention had ever heard him say: 'My word, I may be able to go down and see my boy settled in.' 'Settled in!' 'My word'- Grant! As nearly as I could tell, Mr. Frederick Douglass, the Southern negro, must have been stolen from his cradle and raised in a tepee by the Seminole Indians. He spoke perfect half-breed red-skin, I expected him to say 'Heap big President, make good medicine for black man,' and he didn't miss it much. It recalled the idea we had when youngsters, that most people in England thought red-skins still chased one another up and down Fifth Avenue. Seriously, that scene, the weakest in the play, could be made very effective by a few changes and the depiction of a true Southern nigger in the role-ever an interesting character on the stage.

"I did not intend to scribble even this much when I started out! I Hope I'll not be thought a presumptuous Yankee. Nor have I meant to be 'flip' about the play, for I don't feel that way."

Lord Charnwood makes a gracious reply. He feels that Mr. Drinkwater has on the whole "done a very good thing, so good that for his purpose---viz, playing in England--- the faults count for little, and that one ought on the balance to be content." He continues:

"I say (one), deliberately meaning to include American critics, because I can, to a great extent, put myself in your place. I do not know as you do how some of the characters would have talked, but I do know as well as you that they would not have talked as they do in the play. Then, too, a certain falsification (probably inevitable in dramas) of the actual political problems before Lincoln and of his way of looking at them is more irritating to me than it would be to most people. Also, I would like to see Lincoln grow in the play, as he did grow month by month and as Shakespeare could make a character grow and get visibly better or worse on the stage. So that I personally don't feel at home with the play. Like you I have a difficulty in standing a Lincoln who says the correct thing in the correct pose so much. And I have to put aside a certain amount that is personal taste or predjudice of my own in order to judge of the play, and I am not good at doing this because, in spite of being brother to Sir Frank Benson, I am not much of a play-goer or a dramatic critic.

"But the real question about the play surely is whether it conveys a true and worthy impression to an English spectator not specially interested in the matter. And I think it does. When Drinkwater read his draft of it aloud privately to my wife and myself we expected to be concealing irreverent laughter from him and exchanging it between ourselves all the time, but he ended by having us, and three very critical people with us, intently interested. Since the play has been acted I have been astonished to find how many people that I know (many of them very good judges too,) have been immensely impressed by it. And I think you are mistaken in feeling that this impression of theirs is one that you would prefer them not to have, or in being, at any rate, a little hurt about it. I say this, even though I am a little hurt myself, because I do not find in fact that they are affected by it quite as I might have feared. For instance I could not stand the way in which Lincoln before reading 'High-handed Doings in Utica,' announced that it was to 'Help us to compose our minds,'- a horribly false note. (When he thought fit to play for a bit, he just played, he did not say 'Lets play'). And, no doubt everybody in the audience with a normal sense of humor (which you have perhaps discovered by now is as common here as elsewhere) does feel that false touch,----but I discover that it does not spoil the scene to them at all. The scene, as a whole, creates, to judge from the fairly typical spectator whom I have heard talk of it, a profound impression, which is a grand impression and so far as it goes, a true impression.

LINCOLN'S ENGLISH BIOGRAPHER,

Lord Charnwood, who thinks Mr. Drinkwater's play better adapted for English hearers than for American audiences who have an established Lincoln tradition.

"Reflecting that very few Englishmen indeed can have that sort of detailed conception of Lincoln which is natural to you and which I imagine myself to have to some extent acquired, I concluded, in advising Drinkwater, that what his play as a whole would convey to his actual audience would be all on the right side. And now all I hear seems to show that this is so.

"Please notice by the way that though the average spectator did not know enough for the thing to jar on him, he did know enough to allow for the great omission in the play. He knows quite well that Lincoln was in a sense very simple and was intensely humorous, so that the limitations of Drinkwater's presentation of Lincoln do not deceive him in that respect. But he very often does not know that Lincoln was quite the grand figure that does stand out in the play.

"Now, just how far is the absence of local color (or falsification of local color) matter for criticism? I agree that there are respects in which probably with some advice Drinkwater could soften down a little some of the things which jar on you. But I do not think it possible that an Englishman, who has lived nearly all his life in England, could ever get the local color so as to fit the play for presentation on the stage in America, for a generation yet. I not only could not give the local color of Illinois to a single page of a novel or play (if I wrote them) I could not do it for Scotland, though familiar with Scotch friends for years, or for the part of the North of England from which my own father came. Some writers have, perhaps, a gift for doing that sort of thing, though most can only do it for the neighborhood in which they were brought up. That being so, is it not best to renounce the attempt as far as possible? Only, of course, where he does attempt a dialect, as with F. Douglass, he should try to make it plausible.

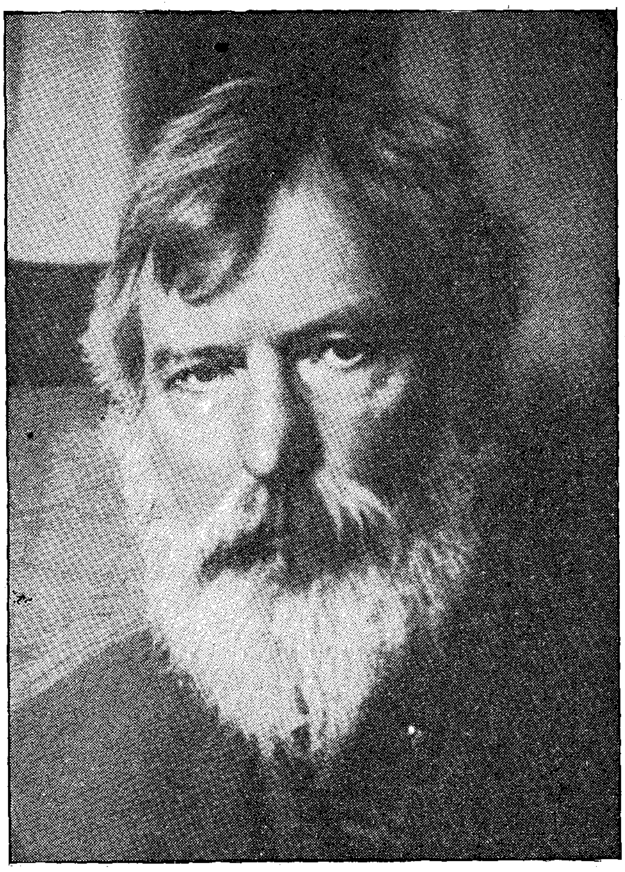
"This is a shockingly long and dull answer. The short of it is that I do not think the play could be made good for America and that I do think it better for England than you feel it is.

"Yours very truly
"Charnwood.

"P.S. In answering your objection so solemnly I really quite understand that you appreciate the play very fully and are not 'crabbing' it at all. Talking of plays, you might like to see the House of Lords with me one day."

THE EDITOR OF "HARPER'S"

LASTING INTO THESE DAYS OF PUBLICITY, of "quantity production" and "standardization" was a man who edited "Harper's Magazine" for fifty years and who "clung to the models of his generation and to literary principles which he believed to be basic and permanent." Henry Mills Alden, who died on October 7 in his eighty third year, was content to sink his personality in the great magazine he served for half a century, and now that his death makes known the record of his work many will perhaps learn for the first time who was the guide to so many of their literary pleasures. Mr. Alden, says the Newark "Evening News," "was one of those quiet men who have no desire for publicity. His work was his life. He looked upon his profession as one of responsibility to the public and pursued it with corresponding conscientiousness. He was a conservator of literature and literary principles, an educator, a discoverer of literary talent and genius." Something of the same character is the tribute paid him by the New York "Times," that "he had in full measure the loyalty to hold a great institution above his own personality, the wisdom to realize that there are forces which work more power fully in human life because they work unconsciously." This fact of his remaining unknown to the majority of his readers places him "definitely within the Augustan age of the American Magazine." We read on:



HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

While Editor of "Harper's" for fifty years he remained the almost unknown literary benefactor of millions.

"During the many decades in which he held 'Harper's Magazine' in the forefront of our periodicals his name was unknown and his personality undreamed of beyond the circle of his contributors. William Dean Howells wrote The Editor's Study and George William Curtis wrote The Editor's Easy Chair, and in the view of the magazine public one or the other of them, or both, edited the whole.

"The true genius of the magazine meantime sat in a corner of the editorial floor of Harper & Brothers. His battered black walnut desk was covered with the day's manuscripts, of which he insisted on being the first reader, and at his side was a pine bin of accepted articles and stories -- some of which had waited a quarter of a centure unpublished. The trains on the South Ferry elevated road crashed by outside the window, not ten yards from his head. Yet the anxious contributor found him always with a fatherly smile beneath his grizzled beard, a wise twinkle in his gray eyes, and a fund of wisdom of the literary shop which was so softly spoken as to be often lost in the thunder of a passing train. It was his delight and his pride to discover new talent. To retain an already popular author he knew to be largely a problem of finance, and he had a wholesome fear of the time when a familiar name, instead of attracting the public, repels it. But youth and the note of fresh inspiration are perennial, like the Spring, and perennially delightful. Having held his chair since 1869, the great personalities of the Victorian time both in England and in America were familiar to him. But the writers nearest his heart were those whom he had discovered -- George Du Maurier, Mary E. Wilkins, Owen Wister, and a host of others."

It was not until 1890, it is pointed out, that he emerged from his chosen obscurity, and came before the world as an author. In this, the "Times" thinks, "he scarcely escaped a sense of trepidation, as if the act were somehow disloyal to his life-work as editor." His books were not for the multitude:

"'God in His World' was the expression of a religious instinct as wholesome as it was vigorous, and it achieved instant popularity. 'A Study of Death,' which followed in 1895, is perhaps the profoundest essay in mysticism over written by an American. In its fundamental conception of life as the expression of a vital force it had much in common with the philosophy of Bergson; but in the intentional involution of its thought, heightening sometimes to philosophic jest and often to a seeming paradox, it was a thing quite by itself. Its prevailing mood was scarcely in key with its time. Tho highly and justly praised by the discerning, it made little permanent impression. But it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will some day be recognized as a work of profound originality and significance.

"To complete a half century of editorial service is given to few men. Vast change in the public mood is inevitable, and the changes of recent decades have not all been for the better. Yet, to a degree truly amazing, Alden maintained to the last his belief in the beauty and essential nobility of life, his interest in all that is indigenous and fresh. Few men are ever as young, as vigorous in impulse, and as unclouded in spirit as he was at 82."

Since the name of Harper's absorbs that of Mr. Alden, it is natural, as does the Philadelphia "Inquirer," to view him and the house he served so long in a sort of institutional sense, as we see here. We are further helped to see the inspiring forces of American literature:

"There are some hundreds of persons living who at one time or another have entered the neat little pine-board inclosure where for fifty years sat Henry Mills Alden, editor of 'Harper's Magazine,' and there are thousands of others who have at one time or another received letters from him and all containing the kindliest comment and advice. Outside of a rather narrow literary circle in this country the man was almost unknown, although he exercised a profound influence on our intellectual life through his development of authors.

"The House of Harper is now more than a hundred years old and its first forty years were necessarily of a purely business character, since there seemed little genius here to develop. A later policy of stimulating American writers was entered upon and the House became notable through its Magazine, its Weekly and other efforts to get the best out of local literary aspirants. In his long career Mr. Alden wrote little and inspired much. He always was his own first reader of manuscripts, in spite of the terrible task imposed. He wrote with his own hand those many letters which brought woe to some, happiness to others and encouragement to persevere to more. Many well-known writers owe their present success to his personal efforts.

"Although Mr. Alden lived through the whole of what some consider our best creative period and lamented the objective style which has become so popular he never complained. On the contrary, he was enough of a philosopher to understand that conditions had changed, that it was not a select few nor even only a respectable minority which read magazines and books. He realized that it was better that the whole public should be reading something rather than nothing at all and was confident that on the new foundations would eventually come a better literature than ever.

"Everyone writes books now and all too many are printed to please good literary taste,but even now it can be said that no good book fails of appreciation or substantial reward. Mr. Howells, last of the older generation on the Harper staff, has written some of the best of American novels, of which the most popular did not have a normal circulation, as is reported, of over 30,000. He has seen books written by amateurs selling in the hundreds of thousands, but he has not complained. These older men have done a great work whose real fruits will be reaped by coming generations."

RISE OF THE SOVIET PRESS IN RUSSIA

RUSSIANS MUST HAVE TAKEN HEART from the example of their one time ally, Belgium, in the matter of printing and issuing a daily paper. The journalistic stunt of "La Libre Belgique" issued daily under the nose of the fuming German, was in some features copied in Russia during the early days of the Bolshevik ascendency. But finally the press went down after spasmodic efforts at maintaining life, until now it has sunk into a mere Soviet propaganda. "Nothing which does not contribute to this one end has in Russia to-day any justification for its existence," says Alfred Streissler in the "Kolnische Zeitung." There is to-day no press in Russia in the exact sense of the word, he declares, "since there is no single journal of which it can now be said that either in material or idea it rests upon popular foundation and that it is read by the people." He first goes into a little recent history:

"At the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution the attitude of the new Soviet rule, with respect to the press, was not so outright. All journals were at first commanded to print the edicts of the de facto government, in which attitude one can discern a certain recognition of the press. But very soon things were changed. The preventive censorship which was introduced was strongly enforced. There were time limitations in the suspension of periodicals, and punishment became the order of the day. The government felt the mighty growth of the opposition to the new regime and rightly feared that exponent of public feeling -- the press. One journal after another was now completely forbidden. No longer was limitation one of time. Editors and contributors were imprisoned. Printing offices were plundered, materials were destroyed, but even all this did not seem to help. The wretched thing refused to die. The forbidden journals appeared under new titles, but the policy and the political direction remained the same. Only the title was altered, but in such a way that every purchaser knew without further inquiry which paper he had before him. If the new newspaper was again forbidden, then, once more, the title was changed. For example, the 'Utro Rossiji,' after its first prohibition, became the 'Sarji Rossiji,' and when this was once more prohibited it came out under the title 'Ranneje Utro'. Consequently, severer measures were used. The arrest and punishment of proprietors and editors grew more frequent. Printing offices were confiscated (of course, after they had been plundered and demolished, for that was what was meant in Russia by 'socializing' them). The proprietors and editorial staff were prohibited, under threat of the sharpest punishment, to call into existence a new publication, or to have any part in such. And so, after a long fight to the death, in May, 1918, practically all journals which had existed up to that time went by the board. Sometime in June or July of 1918 the last free newspapers of Russia had sunk into the grave, and the Russian press had ceased to exist.

"The process had been somewhat prolonged. Immediately after the revolution they had tried to get rid of the press in a somewhat refined manner -- by forbidding the newspapers to receive advertisements. But this sly means failed. The journals appeared even without advertisements. They had then, after a long time, taken the position of a business-like effort to confine themselves to the operations of publicity. For still it was the hope of those who had preserved their reason throughout the general anarchy with the help of the press to bring about eventual betterment as the crisis came ever sharper. But the Bolshevik bayonets directed against the lazy people, who did not understand and for the most part had no share in public affairs, proved stronger than the processes of reasoning with a population that has willingly bowed itself as slaves to Lenine, as it had earlier bowed its back in slavery to the Czar."

"The press is dead, long live the press -- the Soviet press!" cries this German writer with accompanying sentiments that from such a source have the charm of novelty. "I am compelled to say that for those to whom the press is more than a printed paper, for whom it is a means of the expression of opinion, a public organ, of such a press in present day Russia not an iota exists." But --

"The journals there are today in Russia, that is, the Soviet journals, would better be called pamphlets, a designation that is justified as much by the contents as by the means of circulation. Under the protection of the government, journals are issued from different Bolshevistic organizations. One such publication has had the heading, 'The Edicts of a Soviet Government'; a large edition of this paper is issued each day; there follows a leading article, which either deals with some movement which is anti-revolutionary or has to do with the 'imminent' Bolshevistic world-revolution. After that there appear reports concerning Bolshevistic efforts in foreign lands.

"Yet wait. There is yet room for criticism of the all-powerful government. The most important Russian Soviet publication, the 'Iswjestija' (the full name of the periodical is 'News of the Soviet of the Committee of Workers and Soldiers'), which is the intimate organ of the Soviet government, has had for some time the heading, 'Little Need of the Mechanical Side of Things." One may well say 'little need'. For instance, a Bolshevik bewails the fact that altho he is a member of the party, he has been compelled to wait too long for something or other by some officer. Another one will say -- in uncouth expression -- that it's not at all a very pretty thing that the waterworks do not function, and that the temperature in his dwelling has not been above zero all winter.

"Yet we must do even such a journal as this the justice to admit that once a week it has a pretty spirited supplement, which contains little essays in a Bolshevik tone, written by active literary adherents of the party. Besides this, the periodicals have given the part devoted to advertisements to the announcements of the Soviet officials, advertisements concerning lost or stolen personal articles, and merchants' ads.

"The sale of the Soviet journals is accomplished partly through news dealers on the streets. But by such means only a very small part of the circulation is reached. All the Soviet officials and all the socialist bodies receive each day from the propaganda department of the Soviet committees a mountain of newspapers for propaganda purposes. The price of the journals which appear today is, in comparison with that of usual Russian issues, entirely out of proportion. A number of the 'Iswjestija', consisting of four pages, including about half a page of regulations and a full page of advertisements, costs in Moscow 60 kopecks, and outside of Moscow 1 ruble and 20 kopecks.

"In general, the new Soviet press is even now in a difficult position. It has before it exceedingly great dangers, for there is hardly any paper at all in Russia, and on that account many journals have been consolidated. The future prospect seems to be that the entire Russian Soviet press will be unified into a single government organ."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE "Y"

Of all the work done by the "Y" in Europe "my heart gives the highest and best place to our sisters and daughters". This is the statement of Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of The "Christian Register" (Boston) who, writing from personal observation of the welfare work done among the soldiers of the Expeditionary Force, touches upon this neglected phase of the work. The doctor has "somewhat of the chivalric" in himself, but also a "sensitiveness that comes near to aversion for the woman who lacks charm, good sense, femininity and personality." Whoever writes the story of woman's work for the soldier, he thinks, "ought to be a clever psychologist", and he nominates Harold Begbie or Havelock Ellis for the task. In his own paper he confesses:

"I wish I could write it. That gift of theirs to complement the hungry masculine nature of the soldier wrought marvels and miracles on the soul of the doughboy. On the ship coming home, I asked a leader of 'Y' women, whose job was supervisor of several hundred, about this influence. She said that she never heard of an instance of any offensive word or conduct by a soldier toward a 'Y' girl. It was not merely their service,---and they never worked so hard nor were so happy, they all said,---but the indefinable, mysterious power of a good and healthy woman over any decent fellow."

Their hundred per cent. good against a much lower average by the men was due to a foresight that began at the beginning:

"The people on this side who chose the men secretaries did a poor selective job. I know what I am talking about. When the rush came, and hundreds of workers were called for, there was a stampede, and a large number of incompetents got by and never did a thing but clog the machinery. It is not probable that any human organization could have done much better, though the work of Mrs. F. Louis Slade and her staff was almost a miracle. They picked the young women."

Dr. Dieffenbach's articles on the "Y" work in France, running in a series, bring up at frequent intervals the feminine side of the subject. We quote from another number:

"On my arrival in Paris I inquired for a 'Y' girl who was a star parishioner of the church I served in Pittsburg. At home she teaches English in a high school. Thanks to the efficiency of the card index in the foyer office, I learned of her movements from several places up to the day of my inquiry. That very hour, as a matter of fact, the clerk said, she was serving at the bureau of information at the Garden. It was not far away, but I was eager not to be late, so I hired a Parisian taxicab. She had been only six hours in Paris, which she had never seen before, when they appointed her to tell the soldiers all about the city,--the directions to places of interest, the schedules of trips, times of trains, and all that. She was 'getting away with it,' she confided to me. These women could do anything;they did everything. The particular service was but the medium of their giving--themselves.

"This is an excerpt from a letter:--

"'To give you an idea of my daily life will send you yesterday's itinerary as a fair example: I began by helping to put the hut in order. The maid was ill, so I washed dishes, swept and dusted, went back to the village with the doctor for the hospital, hunted milk for the hospital, which was very hard to find. Then I came back to lunch, then to the hospital, where baths were given in pneumonia, typhoid, and measles wards; also alcohol rubs. There was a bad airplane accident, one man killed and another hurt; ran to operating room. Had to get a woman patient ready for a slight operation; comforted two boys who had received bad news; jumped into auto and went to the village to dress a patient's foot; then to hotel, and returned for dinner. Went to 'Y' hut and sold hundreds of doughnuts and cups of coffee; just then a concert commenced and I began to catch my breath, when I received a hurry call from the hospital. A patient was delirious, could not be quieted,and a boy who was badly hurt in an auto accident was calling in his agony for his mother, so I flew and took him in my arms until the doctor could get the merciful morphine to do its soothing work. Returned to the 'Y' and helped entertain the people who gave the concert, with eats, etc. Back to the hotel over an awful road in an immense army camion, and bed at ten-thirty. Such is the life of a 'Y' worker who happens to know something about nursing.

"'We certainly do have some good times in camp....'

"You would not have believed they could do it. Ah, that is what the masterful masculine branch of the human family has said, because the women have been devoting themselves to the intimate and obscure home calling. Women know the soul of life."

The writer's purview extends beyond the limits of purely American activities and takes in certain unpublished international matters such as the Street Patrol work done in London by women of the Allied Countries. We read:

"LONDON. The Strand had settled down to its midnight quiet. There were soldiers straggling here and there, some of them drunk, and women of the street moving noiselessly but stealthily in their quest of shame. One of them accosted a colonel of a Canadian regiment, who stood lonely and aimless on the edge of the sidewalk in front of the Grand Palace Hotel. They were about to move away together, when another woman, middle-aged and robust, approached the departing ones. She wore a uniform not unlike the trim outfit of women welfare war-workers, with a peaked hat like that of an American soldier.

"'Good evening,' she said, addressing them both; and then turning to the man, 'Please tell me what time it is.'

"The officer saluted. He recognized the woman by her hat. She was a New Zealander. That meant something. Whatever the lack of good-feeling may have been between the English Tommy and his cousin, from Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, among themselves the colonials had a strong bond of kinship that as a show of pride in democracy was exhilarating, not to say at times vigorously demonstrative.

"'It is ten minutes after one, madam,' politely replied the colonel. The procuring woman had already been engaged in conversation with another 'NZ' woman in uniform. But the interest was centered in the fighting man on leave. 'Now you do not know this person,' said the strong motherly New Zealander, when the officer, with a characteristic defensive remark that he did know her, ill concealed his untruthfulness. 'You are the eighth man she has accosted since she passed Wellington Street. (This distance is about two of our city blocks.) I am sure you will come to your senses,' she added kindly, 'when you think of your mother. Are you married? Have you a family? What if they knew?'

"The colonel, a man about forty years of age, well set up, clean-looking,a good countenance, broke down completely, hiding his face in his hands. He cried in great grief, and poured out his gratitude to Mrs. F. McHugh, leader of the International Street Patrol. He would write to her he said, for he was going back to the trenches the next morning. But Mrs. McHugh never heard from him. He probably lies in 'Flanders' fields where poppies grow,' one among the immortal host whose dust is mingled with the sacred earth from whence it came.

"Night after night the highways of the mighty old city were patrolled by the brave and tireless women of this heroic service. It was, I believe, the one new thing in welfare work in behalf of soldiers, and I should say the most significant thing. Heaven is witness that it was needed."

A statistical table exhibits the growth of the work of the Street Patrol, the record here presented ending April 26, 1919:

	April 1918	April 1919	T'l for yr. to April 26, 1919
umber of inquiries made of soldiers and women........................	67	4,800	30,340
umber personally conducted.........	84	5,329	35,180
umber for whom lodgings have been found............................	6	7,410	49,390
umber specially dealt with by Street Patrol............................	132	5,257	33,193
umber sent to lodgings by car......	--	5,596	44,983
irls appealed to..................	18	1,264	6,007
irls separated from men...........	22	1,169	5,724
irls for whom beds have been found.	--	373	1,451

Mrs. McHugh says: "While the figures will show the growth of the work, the above is not a complete record for the twelve months, because of the impossibility of all members to keep an exact return of their work. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at when one thinks of the strenuous nature of the work. These women patrol the streets until 2 A.M., shirking nothing, and becoming so absorbed in the seriousness of the work that statistics are often forgotten. From two patrols the number has been increased to thirty. The figures above show the results of the increase."

AMERICAN PREACHERS IN ENGLAND

AN AMERICAN PREACHER domiciled in London is reported to have "come to the conclusion that an American preacher cannot really succeed in England." This is an interesting fact in view of the desired "cordiale" that sections of both nations are looking to see accomplished. It also, perhaps, has a bearing on the feeling among ministers recorded in an article in this department last week, about the calling of Dr. Kelman to the Fifth Avenue Church. The expatriated preacher who is not altogether happy abroad is Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, pastor of the London City Temple, whose words, cabled to the New York "World" are printed in the London "Daily News." He lays the fact to a British idiosyncracy for which the people are perhaps not to be blamed, rather than to an unreasoning hostility. Thus:

"There is something in the English character or viewpoint, that seems to prevent complete agreement. This does not apply to leaders in the churches, to men like Dr. Jowett, for instance, or like the Bishop of London, in the Anglican Church. I have received the kindest treatment from Anglicans, many of whom have attended services in the City Temple, and with whom I have had the most pleasant social relations.

"But there exists a body of opinion among middle men in the ministry and in the churches in opposition to the permanent settlement of American preachers in this country. When I first arrived a number of these persons met together and were about to pass a resolution that they never would darken the doors of the City Temple as long as I remained the minister there.

"This would have been carried but for the fact that a leading London minister, who heard of the intention, dissuaded the meeting from carrying it into effect."

When Dr. Newton was asked if "this treatment characterized the treatment of English preachers in America" he answered:

"It does not. We hear statements that there is anti-British feeling in America. That may be so, but let it not be forgotten that there is reciprocal feeling here. Such feeling, however, is not reflected in either country in official or in well-informed circles.

"I believe the promotion of common understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples to be of vital and paramount importance. If we fail in that, it will be bad for all of us. I regret that the progress of our propaganda is slower than I had anticipated and I am convinced we must adopt more skilful methods of educating the mass of opinion in both countries."

A PLAN TO SOLVE OUR NEGRO PROBLEM

TALKING ABOUT THE COLORED RACE should be supplanted by doing. We have had "perpetual discussion of the problem of the negro," says Bishop Thirkield of the Methodist Church, now "one of the most urgent needs in America to-day is the adoption of a program for the negro." The entire number of the "World Outlook" (New York) for October, where the Bishop's words appear, is given over to a ventilation of this subject, and the aim is to carry out the suggestion of his article. "A problem is a puzzle rooted in the past with mazes of ignorance and prejudice, hard to see through," the Bishop avers, but a "program has in it prophesy and hope." He goes on to establish a basis:

"The negro is human. Negro nature is not different from human nature. We should recognize his rights as a human being. A good motto and a fundamental teaching of Christianity that cuts straight down through color, and creed and caste and which, lived up to, will cure our race conflicts, is this: All that is human should care for all that is human.

"Let us then do away with our everlasting discussion of the negro as a problem. Let us face the facts, and we shall find certain conditions to be corrected, worked out, lived through. Problems have to do with theories. Programs have to do with facts.

"My own work among the negroes has been chiefly in the far South, but it is impossible for us to separate the negro in the North from his brother below the Mason and Dixon line. The economic, moral, and social conditions which surround one group have a strong bearing upon the other group. It would appear to me, therefore, that the program of co-operation which we have been carrying out in certain sections of the South relates itself intimately to the situation in the North.

"Enlightened democracy demands for all people three things:

"First, protection of health, property, life, and morals.

"Second, the enlargement of economic opportunity: efficiency, not race or color, the test.

"Third, the chance for development through education.

"In the South the practical working out of these principles involves four main considerations:

"Better houses with a chance for raising vegetables, fruits, flowers, chickens and pigs. A clapboard cabin in a barren field, without windows, gives no sense of attachment. Move? Yes. There's nothing to leave behind.

"Fair wages honestly paid, and a fair division of crops with tenants.

"Even-handed justice in the courts and protection from the mob, for which many leading Southern newspapers are now pleading.

"A more equitable division of school funds, equal, if separate, traveling accommodations for equal charges."

Adjustments in the North, the writer thinks, "would naturally follow slightly different lines," but "for both sections the fact remains that if groups of the best white and colored people could meet together once a month, or once in three months, to talk over mutual interests of both races, the result would be a new spirit of confidence, hope, and good will." He asks:

"Do such meetings seem to you impossible?

"The worst elements of both races get together to stir up mischief; why should not the best meet to counteract this evil influence?

"In several Southern towns such meetings have already been tried and proved successful. At one place in Mississippi one hundred white people, including the mayor, the leading ministers, bankers, and educators met in the court house with four or five hundred colored people. As to the results of this meeting, a colored pastor says:

"'The Efficiency Conference has made this town a new town so far as the feeling between white and colored people is concerned.

"'The plan of co-operation between the two races has been taken up and has been carried out in toto. As a result, the leading banker had me come to his office for a conference as to steps to be taken in looking after the negro soldiers. The County Superintendent of Education has appointed a colored man and woman as demonstrators for the colored people of the county. Just a few nights ago the principal of the white school asked the principal of the colored school and myself to confer with him in his office as to the best steps to take in working with our people.

"As a practical step in the extension of such a program throughout the country, representatives of thirty denominations which have work among negroes met in New York in September. Members of this conference included outstanding men from the North and from the South, white men and colored men. They spent some time in a careful consideration of present conditions, and adopted a program looking toward the co-operation of the white man and the black man in the interests of a larger economic, industrial, and moral life for both races, and justice for all.

"If this conference can do no more than lead the way to other meetings in which all matters relating to education, morals, housing, sanitation, social well-being, and civic progress can be freely discussed, it will have added to the security and progress of both races. For it will mean that in the hour of calamity or of social strife we have the basis for mutual understanding, for common leadership, and for united action."

INDIANIZING CHRISTIANITY

The Christians in India have been profoundly touched by the spirit of nationalism, and have set up a demand for the creation of a national Christian Church -- for the Indianisation of Christianity. They make it abundantly clear that their movement is no revolt against the foreign missionary. On the contrary, they unhesitatingly acknowledge the great beneficent influence exerted by him in the past, and the importance of his help at the present juncture, and wish to carry him with them. What they desire above all is a recognition that Christianity, in its inception and essence, is essentially an Eastern religion, that it can be freed from its Western accretions without injury to its spirit, and that, in the interests of religion, as well as for the sake of India, "any anti-Indian or un-Indian tendency or temperament amongst (Indian) Christians" should be eliminated.

The issues pertaining to the proposed Indianisation of Christianity are lucidly, frankly, and reasonably set forth by Mr. G. S. Doraiswamy in the "Christian Patriot" --"a journal of social and religious progress," published weekly from Madras by a band of zealous, high-cultured Indian Christians, headed by Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty, who recently gave evidence in London before the Select Committee of the British Houses of Parliament set up to enquire into the bill introduced by Mr. Secretary Montagu for the reform of the Government of India. This writer says:

"Christianity in India in spite of its being centuries old wears yet a foreign garb. When Christianity went from the East to West, the West embraced the religion as it was presented while it also included in it most of its own customs and some of its own ceremonies. Thus it gave Christianity an indigenous appearance and hence it became a natural and national religion of the West. But when it was brought to the further East, it was made to continue in its Western form with the result that Christianity in India appears to-day as an unnatural and denationalising religion. Thoughtful Indians have often pondered over this question and invariably despaired of its success. Now and then we hear pathetic groans from patriotic Indians who ask why Christianity should not be made a natural religion suitable to the national spirit and heritage of India."

The writer complains that the "present edifice of the Indian Christian Church appears to provide no room for accommodating high caste Hindus." In his opinion it should be so rebuilt that it will provide plenty of room "to include all the classes of India." He goes on to say that the rebuilding of the Christian Church must commence now, for "there is already a tendency towards amalgamation due to the withdrawal of German and Basel (German-Swiss) missionaries."

The following extract gives a clear idea of Mr. Doraiswamy's conception of a national Christian Church for India:

"The 'Church of India' should be a nationalised form of Christianity which contains all the essentials of the religion and adopts a uniform method of worship. It ought to preserve the heritage of India and encourage the high and low alike to come into its fold. At the same time it ought not to alienate its adherents as a newly created caste or half-caste. If we are serious and earnest in evangelising India we cannot afford to ignore the above fundamental ideas. To ignore these any further will not be conducive to the healthy growth of the Indian Christian Church both internally and externally."

The writer's attitude towards the foreign missionary is perfectly clear:

"We must secure the goodwill and cooperation of our foreign missionaries, because we still need them for the evangelisation of India. Their influence among the Christian mass is overwhelming. Further, it is impossible to attempt any alterations in our churches without their assistance. The good things missionaries have done to India are beyond expression. In one word, India, mainly southern India, owes its present culture and enlightenment to the educational, medical and industrial institutions and orphanages of the missionaries. Their unbounded sympathy, self-sacrifice and zeal have been and still continue to be the means of the social, intellectual and religious uplift of India. It is with feelings of love, admiration and gratitude that we always remember these things, and yet all is not well now."

Mr. Doraiswamy has fears, however, as the continuation of his article shows. The question of Indian unrest is but imperfectly understood in the Western world, but it is natural to find political aspirations lending color to religious opinions and to the native judgment of those who represent the missionary work in that country.

"Some of our latter-day missionaries have either partly forgotten their past traditions or imbibed the spirit of the ruling (British) classes. Want of toleration and unwillingness to part with power on the one side and the new born spirit of independence and nationalism on the other, often cause unpleasantness in our churches. If Indian Christians aspire to greater responsibilities, it is surely a glorious achievement of the missionary enterprise and the missionaries have every reason to be proud of it. But all missionaries do not seem to take it in that light and all are not prepared to make that sacrifice. But no great thing could be accomplished without sacrifice and the creation of a 'Church of India' demands greater sacrifices from the missionaries than from others. With the ambition of creating a 'Church of India' they must wholeheartedly cooperate with Indian leaders.

"There are various missions and churches in India and each one sticks to its own doctrines and forms of worship. Different customs are prevalent in different churches. Habits and customs of Indian Christians are such as to make them an altogether new caste in India. Their views and sentiments invariably alienate them from their countrymen."

But in spite of all difficulties, the writer is no pessimist, and sketches the following eminently practical scheme for the Indianisation of Christianity:

"The first thing is to ascertain from the various missions what doctrines and beliefs they hold as essential for the salvation of man according to Christian faith. On getting the opinions of the various missionary bodies and churches, representatives from all churches should meet in a council and decide the essentials of Christianity, non-essential observances, celebration of national fete days and religious festivals. Forms of worship, divine service and such other matters should be decided by the council on national lines. Once decided, the missionaries and other Christian workers should strictly and faithfully follow it and popularise it in their districts. At the same time they should discourage any anti-Indian or un-Indian tendency or feeling among Christians.....

" A central office to collect, record and circulate the opinions of the churches and half a dozen enthusiastic lecturers to go around India and stir up the people are the immediate needs. Missions may not be unwilling to share the expenses. We want only leaders. But leaders there are-Mr. K. T. Paul (of the Y. M. C. A.) an all-India worker and an expert organiser, and the Bishop of Dornakal, the most prominent Indian Christian in the ecclesiastical circles."

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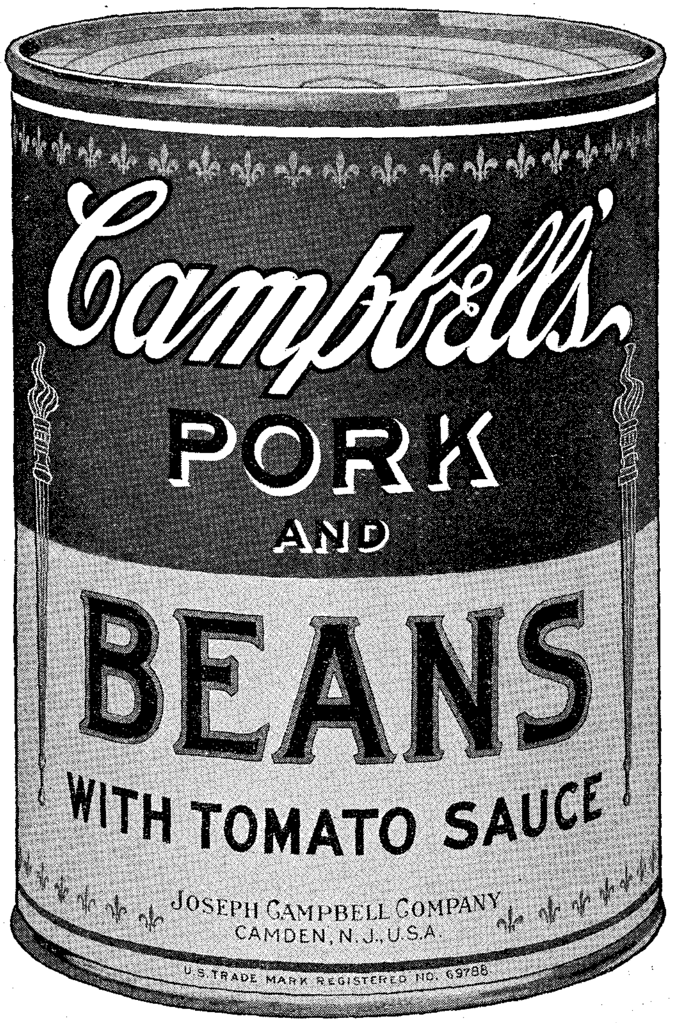
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More people buy Campbell's Beans because more people like them. Campbell's products have been famous for half a century because quality is the inflexible rule in Campbell's kitchens. These beans are of best hand-picked quality. They are slow-cooked until tender and thoroughly digestible. The rich tomato sauce is delicious and appetizing.

One size — 15c a Can — One kind

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

To his fellow countrymen in England, Harold Begbie makes a ringing appeal that they have done with all the plagues of the after-war period and settle themselves to the task of reconstruction in thorough earnest. It is striking that a poem addressed thus directly to one nation should be capable of such easy application to many another, our own included. In Mr. Begbie's poem in the London "Daily Chronicle" we hear again the oft repeated warning about the necessity of superproduction to make good the enormous losses involved in war.

COATS OFF!

By Harold Begbie.

For England's faith and future a thousand years go bail:
Who doubts our strength to conquer, who says our heart
will fail?
So far we've marched in honor, so often we've stood fast,
Who says that we shall perish by our own hands at last?

Four hundred millions starving? -- a world of bankrupt
States?
Europe a debtors' prison? -- Red ruin at the gates?
Out on your tale of terror! Strip off the coward's mask!
The more mounts English courage the harder is the task.

We'll set our engines roaring, we'll show the world again
What pride is in our women, what wonder in our men:
We'll pile the quays with plenty, and swing rich wealth
aboard,
We'll break the back of Hunger as we broke the Prussian
Sword;

And break the back of traitors, with blows that save the
world,
For it's England's trumpet calling, it's her flag still
unfurl'd.
It's England's fate we're handling, and hard our blows
shall fall
On the Sweater of the poor man, and the traitor of us all.

Get hence, you bloated Spider, with profits God shall reck,
Get hence, you Russ-fed Judas, the noose is at your neck;
No man shall be amongst us henceforth for evermore
Who does not live for England, true English to the core.

A famished world is pleading. Come, comrades, let us pull
Our weight, the weight of England, till every larder's full:
No famine, and no madness shall shake the world apart
If England's flag be flying from the keep of England's
heart.

Now let the false man tremble, now let the tyrant quail,
The World's Need comes to sift us, with our Dead behind
the veil;
The true man, kind and selfless, the brave man, strong
and just,
Shall stand like rocks when treason has crumbled into dust.

We'll make a greater England in saving all the world,
For it's England's trumpet calling, it's her flag still
unfurl'd,
A nobler, gladder England, in body, soul, and mind:
Coats off, sleeves up, and steady, for the sake of all
mankind.

A poem that gives one the impression of a painting is "A Grecian Landscape" by Gerald Cumberland in the London "Westminster Gazette." He is particularly successful in the image he conjures up of Greek country.

A GRECIAN LANDSCAPE.

By Gerald Cumberland.

The field's alive with butterflies,
The tepid river creeps.
Hiding beneath the sapless grass
A lizard sleeps.

The Judas trees are painted red,
The pear-trees painted white;
The sun swoons in an ashen sky
Blinded with light.

Eleusis' road winds by the sea,
The stones are soft with dust;
A wrinkled woman walking by
Eats her black crust.

Then, with a lurch, the sun goes down;
A sudden moon appears,
She floats along the amber sky....
Dew falls, like tears.

The elusive impressions awakened by twilight are happily suggested in "Contemporary Verse" (Philadelphia) in a poem by John Bunker:

TWILIGHT.

By John Bunker.

Softly as tremulous dreams
The dusk comes floating by,
Like visible music of streams
And mist and air and sky.

The shadows waver and go
Rippling over the grass
Like musical waters that flow,
Like musical winds that pass.

Like a silver strain
Silence and dusk float by,
Soothing as sleep after pain,
Wistful as dreams that die.

A newspaper line to the effect that every vessel of the Australian fleet was in Sydney harbor, inspires a writer in "The Bulletin" of that city to address a poetic welcome to the gaunt gray ships on their return from war.

THE GATHERING OF THE SHIPS.

By George Street.

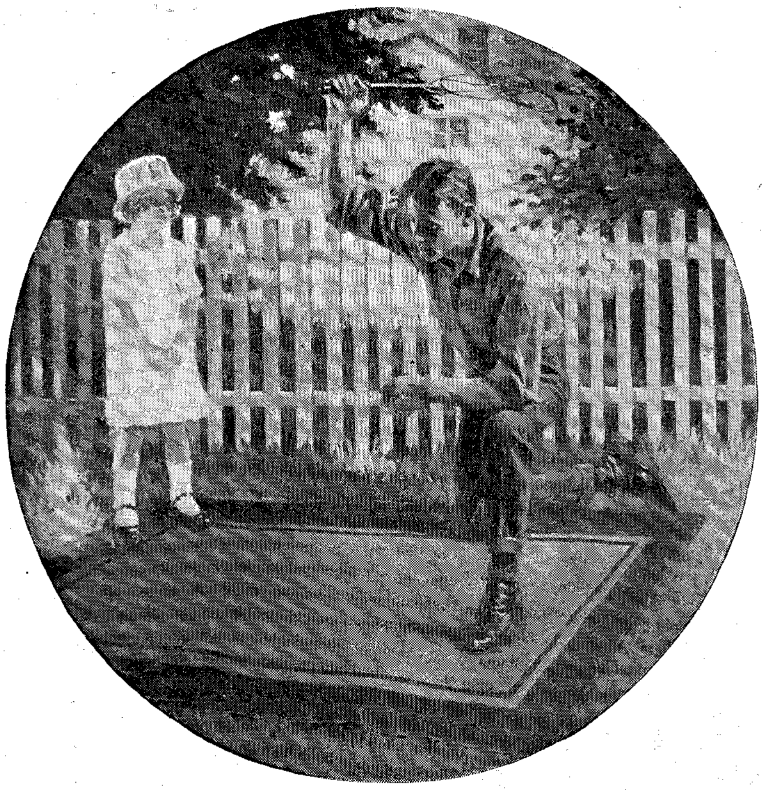
"Every vessel of the fleet is now in Sydney Harbor."

These have come back from the grey seas,
And these have come home from the green;
They have tasted the tang of the battle breeze
And their eyes in the dark have seen
The high death stalking, the low death creeping,
And the flame-death's banners unfurled,
While, at watch and ward, they steamed to guard
The faith of a shaken world.

These are our own, these are our own,
Steel of our heart and dream!
Never for us were the trumpets blown;
We knew not the death-fire's gleam;
But a thought came stealing, a voice came calling,
Till rivet and hammer wrought
The furnaced steel and the deep-laid keel
To the force that the ages taught.

Under the cliffs and the sea-walls
These from their wanderings cease;
The skies are blue and the sunlight falls
And the great, cold guns keep peace.
But they still shall listen at dawn and midnight,
And their watch of the seas is ours;
For Australia speaks where the Spring wind seeks
To whisper about their towers.

Castles that rode on the grey seas
And stems that furrowed the green,
Let it be peace; but we hold by these,
For our eyes and our hearts have seen
The high death stalking, the low death creeping;
And this shall our children prize:
That a nation's youth stood bold for truth
And her ships were her hands and eyes.



It *Beats* . . .

As It Sweeps—

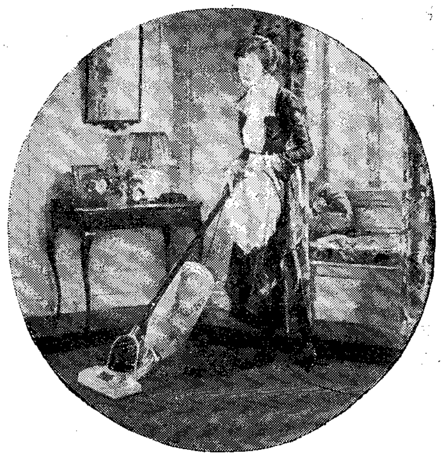
The Hoover is an electric vacuum cleaner—and more. The Hoover is an electric carpet-sweeper—and more. For the Hoover also is an electric carpet-beater.

It is three cleaners in one. And, therefore, neither buried dirt nor clinging dirt nor surface dirt can remain when you *just run your Hoover over.*

The Hoover is a *thorough* cleaner. That is why you hear "The Hoover is the best." That is why it is the most widely bought and used.

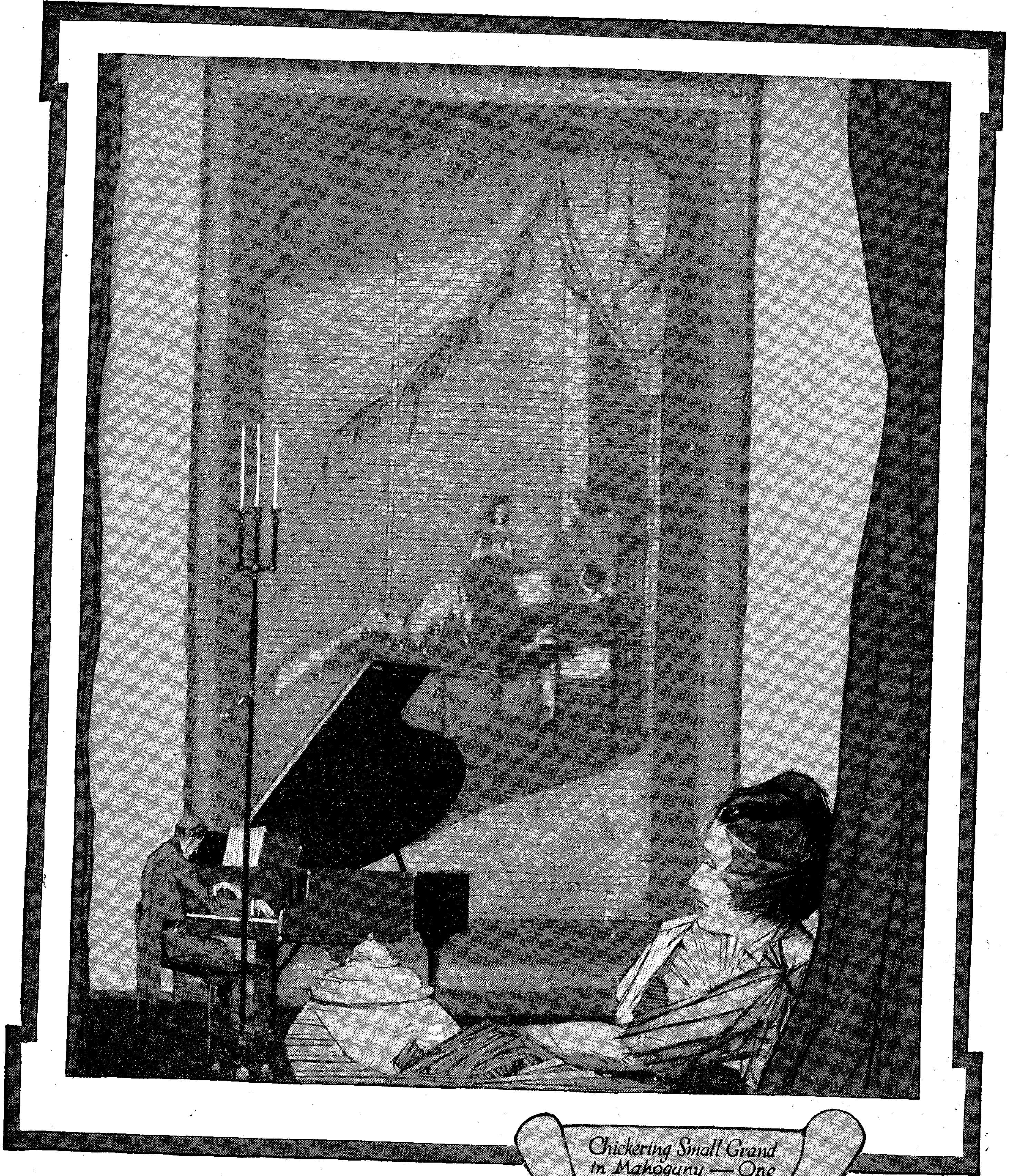
Insist upon having a Hoover. For only The Hoover *beats* . . . as it sweeps as it cleans.

—As It Cleans



Request the booklet, "*How to Judge an Electric Cleaner,*" from The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company, North Canton, Ohio, or Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, if you do not know a Hoover dealer

JUST RUN YOUR
HOOVER
OVER



Chickering Small Grand
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Thousand & Fifty Dollars

Chickering
Pianos

AN *American* made PIANO of high renown, the product of American ideals, around which is wrapped the *musical history* of our country.

For nearly *a hundred years* it has made music in American homes.

It *is unrivalled* in the possession of *distinguished honors,* earned by the wonderful beauty of its tone, *and* the perfection in every detail of its construction.

Made at the Great CHICKERING FACTORY
BOSTON, *MASSACHUSETTS*

The Chickering with the Ampico reproduces in your home the playing of the world's greatest pianists and all the music you love best, ideally interpreted

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

(From the "Commerce Monthly")

The following table shows average production; consumption, exports and imports of unmanufactured tobacco for the five years 1909 to 1913, for the principal countries for which definite data are available. Data of sufficient accuracy to permit of inclusion in the table are not available for that group of tobaccos commonly known as Turkish. The Turkish crop of 1910 was estimated to be close to 70,000,000 pounds, and the average annual exports for the four years 1909 to 1912 were 67,000,000 pounds:

(Five year average, 1909 to 1913)
(In millions of pounds)

Country	Production	Consumption	Gross imports	Gross exports*	Net imports	Net exports
United States.....	996	688	56	364	...	308
British India.....	450	434	1	17	...	16
Russia............	211	188	≠	23	...	≠ 23
Austria-Hungary...	179	206	50	23	27	...
Dutch East Indies	#164	#	2	166	...	164
Japan.............	94	94	1	1	...	...
Germany...........	67	231	165	1	164	...
Philippine Islands	64	39	¢	25	...	25
Brazil............	74	16	1	59	...	58
Cuba..............	58	20	¢	38	...	38
France............	41	106	83	18	65	...
Dominican Republic	29	7	...	22	...	22
Italy.............	22	67	48	3	45	...
Canada............	14	31	18	1	17	...
Porto Rico........	13	10	2	5	...	3
Netherlands.......	2	55	57	4	53	...
United Kingdom....	...	127	131	4	127	...

---

*Including re-exports.
≠Figures for Russian imports not available.
#Net exports are shown as production.
¢Less than 1,000,000 pounds.

Because of the wide variations in quality, quantity production is not a measure of value. Thus the small Connecticut crop is relatively worth more than the much larger crops of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The estimated farm value, by states, of the crop of 1918, on December 1 of that year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, was as follows:

State	Value (000 omitted)	State	Value (000 omitted)
North Carolina	$101,520	Maryland.....	$ 7,121
Kentucky......	98,325	Massachusetts	6,000
Virginia......	38,038	Indiana......	3,032
Ohio..........	30,588	West Virginia	2,546
Wisconsin.....	19,551	Florida......	2,031
South Carolina	18,662	Georgia......	1,334
Connecticut...	16,500	New York.....	1,125
Pennsylvania..	16,188	Missouri.....	742
Tennessee	10,581	Other states.	434
Total			$374,318

The following table indicates tobacco manufactures, by quantities, exclusive of manufactures for export, from 1909 to date.

Year	---Cigars--- Large no.	Small no.	-Cigarettes- Large no.	Small no.	Chewing and smoking tobacco lbs.	Snuff lbs.
	(000,000 omitted)					
1909...........	6,668	1,043	18	6,819	403	28
1910...........	6,810	1,118	19	8,644	416	31
1911...........	7,049	1,214	17	10,469	395	29
1912...........	7,044	1,055	17	13,167	404	31
1913...........	7,572	959	15	15,556	411	33
1914...........	7,174	1,075	14	16,856	412	31
1915...........	6,599	965	16	17,964	410	32
1916...........	7,042	890	22	25,290	432	34
1917...........	7,560	967	25	35,331	449	34
1918...........	7,110	850	25	37,902	415	37
1919 (5 months)	2,606	348	11	15,468	149	14

In addition to leading the world in the production of leaf tobacco, the United States supplies the international market with almost half its supply. The following table shows, by countries, our exports of unmanufactured domestic tobacco for the last ten years. Stems and trimmings are included. It will be seen that altho the war resulted in great irregularities in our exports to the various countries, and altho some of our best customers were largely cut off, our export trade in tobacco did not ultimately suffer, high exports in 1919 offsetting the decline in 1918:

Country	1910-14 (5 yr. aver.)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
		(In millions of pounds)				
United Kingdom.....	140	189	151	123	89	277
France.............	43	38	83	71	73	97
Italy..............	42	24	41	46	39	61
Germany............	38	10	..	..	..	..
Netherlands........	27	21	57	55	1	14
Spain..............	20	*	10	11	18	26
Canada.............	15	16	19	15	18	23
Australia..........	14	9	10	16	6	18
China..............	7	3	9	10	8	15
British West Africa	6	4	7	10	8	10
Other countries....	42	35	58	57	31	89
Total..........	394	349	445	414	291	630

---

*Less than 1,000,000 pounds.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT

The Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey have issued the following joint statement of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1918:

	Gold Ounces	Gold Value	Silver Ounces	Silver *Value
Alaska.	455,920	$ 9,424,700	802,743	$ 787,057
Ala....	34	700	2	2
Ariz...	270,078	5,583,000	6,831,465	6,697,978
Cal....	811,945	16,784,400	1,432,812	1,404,815
Col....	615,558	12,724,700	6,900,266	6,765,435
Ga.....	218	4,500	45	44
Idaho..	33,930	701,400	9,396,009	9,212,411
Ill....	----	----	8,218	8,057
Maine..	34	700	6,338	6,214
Md.....	----	----	164	161
Mich...	----	----	516,294	506,206
Mo.....	3	60	42,214	41,389
Mont...	158,704	3,280,700	16,378,263	16,058,232
Nev....	324,134	6,700,440	9,931,969	9,737,898
N. H...	----	----	691	678
N. M...	33,237	687,080	773,662	758,545
N. C...	213	4,400	100	98
Ore....	61,228	1,265,700	129,150	126,626
P. I...	62,404	1,290,000	13,000	12,746
P. Rico	5	100	----	----
S. D...	324,083	6,699,400	161,232	158,082
Tenn...	271	5,600	105,829	103,761
Texas..	1	20	579,158	567,841
Utah...	152,526	3,153,000	13,492,555	13,228,911
Vt.....	48	1,000	4,891	4,795
Va.....	19	400	1,814	1,779
Wash...	16,148	333,800	300,000	294,138
Wyo....	43	900	1,255	1,230
Total	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,139	66,485,129

*At the average New York dealer's buying price for the calendar year 1918 of $0.98046.

Compared with the 1917 production of gold, $83,750,700, and of silver, 71,740,362 ounces, these figures indicate a reduction in gold output of $15,104,000 and in silver output of 3,930,223 ounces, decreases of, respectively, 18 and 5.4 per cent.

EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School use

THE SWISS IN THE UNITED STATES

THEIR THREE DIVISIONS -- It is of curious interest to note that the Swiss in the United States are divided into three racial groups, the German Swiss, the French Swiss and the Italian Swiss. The Swiss population in this country is estimated at 300,000. The German Swiss constitute four-fifths of this population. The remaining fifth is made up of French Swiss and of Italian Swiss and the French Swiss are somewhat in the majority. In this estimate of the Swiss population are included persons born in Switzerland and persons of Swiss descent. According to Dr. Ritter, former Minister from Switzerland to the United States, the immigrant Swiss population in the United States is reckoned at 130,000. Until the outbreak of the world war, we are informed, there was a regular influx of Swiss immigration to these shores of from 4,000 to 6,000 persons per year. The most of these people came to work and live here permanently. Only a very minor proportion travelled hither as tourists or as business men engaged in broadening their commercial knowledge.

WHEN THE SWISS BEGAN TO ARRIVE -- The first big movement of the Swiss to this country took place about seventy years ago. Unlike so many nations that Europe has sent us the Swiss were not driven out of their homeland because of religious or political persecution. They adventured here simply and solely in order to reap the advantage of new world opportunity. But they were drawn in our direction very strongly at this time by the opening of great tracts of land for settlers in the Western States. The most of these Swiss immigrants were young farmers who made their home in these newly opened lands and worked hard and prospered. As long ago as the American Revolutionary War and shortly afterwards, the Swiss began to arrive and settle in the United States. Albert Gallatin, for instance, came over with Lafayette and held a commission in his army as Commander of Passamaquoddy. The greatest waves of immigration are recorded in the years from 1840 to 1860.

WHERE THE SWISS ARE LOCATED -- In general it may be said that the Swiss are to be found in all parts of the country. However they are said to be very numerous in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado and California. In the Middle West they are prominent in the dairying and agricultural industries, and in Wisconsin they are distinguished as the makers of "American Swiss" cheese. A large number of Italian Swiss are engaged in the wine industry in California. In fact the majority of the Italian Swiss here reside on the Pacific slope. The French Swiss, we are told, are nearly all in the hotel and restaurant business and are especially numerous in the large cities where the great hotels and restaurants are to be found.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS OF THE SWISS -- It is to be noted that the Swiss are preeminent in the silk industry in this country and also in the embroidery trades. Their interests range all the way from the high peak of ownership of silk mills and warehouses to the humbler sphere of the least skilled employee. Then the famous tradition about the excellence of Swiss watches immediately makes us realize why a great number of Swiss are engaged in the jewelry and watch and clock trades. But it is in the silk industry that they have attained the highest importance and their holdings are rated in the millions. It must not be overlooked, moreover, that there are many Swiss in this country engaged in the arts and professions; and the Swiss people are also especially proud of their technical experts here who are graduates of the famous Polytechnicum at Zurich.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION -- Although united as a nation under a republican government that has won the admiration of many political observers, the Swiss remain apart on racial lines. This is especially true of the Swiss in this country, we are told. The German Swiss do not mingle with the French or the Italian Swiss, and the French Swiss keep largely to themselves as do the Italian Swiss. This is apparent from the fact that the several divisions of the Swiss have their individual language newspapers. In San Francisco an Italian Swiss paper is published and is called "Colonia Svizzera." In the eastern part of the country, we are told, the French Swiss read the French daily published in New York, called "Courrier des Etats-Unis." A German Swiss newspaper, published in New York and circulated throughout the country, is the "Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung," which is in its fifty-first year of existence.

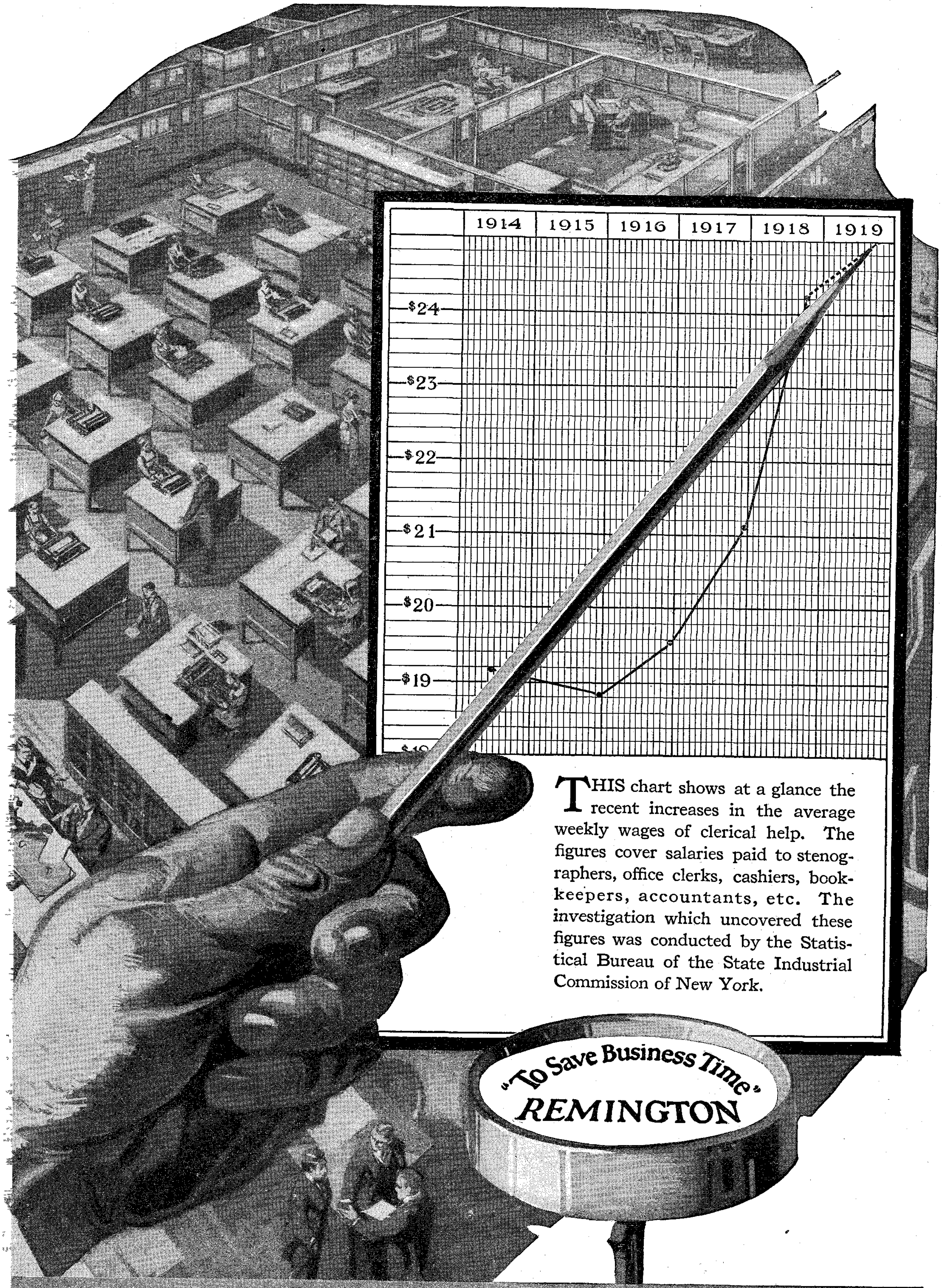
SWISS NOT SEGREGATED -- The Swiss do not tend to gather in colonies. Wherever any great number of Swiss are found in a certain section it is because they are all engaged in some industry of which that section is the centre. As voters the Swiss are of all shades of political opinion and affiliation. The Swiss have many social and benevolent organizations in districts where they are numerous enough. The most important, we are told, is the Nordamerikanische Schweizer Bund which has a membership of about 5,000. Besides the Nordamerikanische Schweizer Bund, the Swiss and their descendants have local social clubs, benevolent societies, singing societies, turning and rifle clubs, as well as music bands in the various states where they are thickly congregated. The Swiss societies of all three languages, German, French and Italian, come together on the first of August or as near that date as possible, in all parts of the country each year, and celebrate jointly the Declaration of Swiss Independence, August 1, 1291. The occasion is marked by speeches, picnics, outings and amusements of sundry sorts. In the United States the Swiss societies in all number about three hundred. In Greater New York and in Hudson County, in the northern part of New Jersey, for instance, there are more than thirty-five Swiss organizations. With great pride the Swiss in this country recall that one of their countrymen, Albert Gallatin was the first foreignborn Secretary of the United States Treasury, holding this office for 12 years -- under President Jefferson and the two following presidents. It is claimed by well-informed Swiss-American authorities that the Swiss are perhaps more readily and rapidly assimilated into American life, thought and ideals than any other immigrant race.

STEINWAY

THIS is the Steinway tradition—perfection in every minor part that the finished instrument shall be perfect through and through. It has inspired four generations of Steinways to produce a piano that is universally recognized for its individuality and supreme artistic merit.

STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL
107-109 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK

Subway Express Stations at the Door


1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
$24
$23
$22
$21
$20
$19
$18
"To Save Business Time"
REMINGTON

THIS chart shows at a glance the recent increases in the average weekly wages of clerical help. The figures cover salaries paid to stenographers, office clerks, cashiers, bookkeepers, accountants, etc. The investigation which uncovered these figures was conducted by the Statistical Bureau of the State Industrial Commission of New York.

REMINGTON

Office Costs are Climbing

But the Remington Salesman can bring you help

BIGGER SALARIES! Bigger salaries! Bigger salaries! Executives are now scratching their heads and saying, "I want to be fair to my employes. But I've *got* to show a profit. What shall I do?"

They know that, starting back in 1916, paymasters began to buy bigger satchels in which to bring the pay-roll back from the bank. They know that office salaries in particular began to take wings early in 1917. Ever since it has been a case of mount, mount, mount!

What's the answer?

Longheaded men agree that it is—"Eliminate time-waste." But how? If machines can do the work that clerks are now doing you will save money—won't you? Machines don't get on the salary list! But the right kind of machines do add to the profit total.

But what machines?

Both big business and small business are daily discovering this: The Remington salesman can point the way to welcome cuts in the cost of clerical office work.

Of course the Remington salesman cannot come in and put your office on a pre-war basis. Nobody can! But he can recommend machines and measures which will effect real economies of business time and money!

Perhaps you say—"Be definite. Tell me how Remington service can save time and money in my office. What Remingtons? How do they work? Where do I use them?" We reply, "A Remington salesman will gladly hold a time-saving consultation with you—at your office and at your convenience."

But wait! We'll give you here a few quick hints about Remington time-savings. It would be surprising if they did not make you want to hear from the Remington salesman himself about the following Remingtons and other Remingtons especially fitted to your business needs.

3 Machines which prove Remington Cost-saving

Remington Accounting Machine

(WAHL MECHANISM)

This is the machine which covers all the bookkeeping tasks of your office. Or, yes, any office. The auditor of the White Sewing Machine Company would give you a strong recommendation of it. Read what he writes! "One girl now does the work previously requiring two clerks working the greater part of the time." One girl's salary versus two clerks' salary! Sharpen your pencil! Figure the saving.

Another! The Buffalo General Electric Company tells us, "We would need at least one more clerk were it not for the Remington Typewriter with the Wahl Mechanism, and this of course means a monetary saving of over $1000 a year." Don't you want to see a machine that pays for itself twice over in far less than a year? The Remington Salesman is waiting to tell you! He'll give you all the details. He can point to an impressive list of big users—houses that never buy until they're shown. Houses that want error-proof bookkeeping and ready-made trial balances. Here's another money-saver.

The Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter

(WAHL MECHANISM)

Here's a versatile business helper for you! Saves time all day. Looks simple and is simple. Simplifies complicated tasks. Tabulates *any* kind of business form. "Quick changes" from one form to another. Adds! Does it fast and can be fitted to total as many columns as you wish. Proves the totals, too. Further, it subtracts! But that's not all. This Remington writes plain letters. And it does all of these things singly. Or all together. Obeys your orders. Doesn't the full story of such a time-saver deserve a few minutes of your time? Phone the Remington Salesman!

The Self-Starting Remington

In carefully conducted tests this machine has shown an actual time-saving of 48 seconds for each average letter. Yes. We admit it may be less on some letters, but 48 seconds is the average. 48 seconds! 48 seconds! 48 seconds! 48 seconds! 48 seconds! How many letters do you send out in a day? In a month? In a year? Time *is* money. Time saved *is* money saved. Would you lock the door against a money-saver which does more work for you and yet makes your typist feel: "This machine does everything I want it to do and doesn't give me that 5 o'clock tired-out feeling?" Then leave word—"Show the Remington Salesman in!"

AS you read this message your profits are being nibbled, nibbled, nibbled. "Time lost" is doing it. "Time leaks" are dripping golden dollars. Dripping! Dripping! Of course you want to stop it. In 177 American cities the Remington Salesman is ready and waiting to help you. A phone call brings him to your desk. It costs nothing. It may save much.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY · INCORPORATED
374 Broadway, New York (*Branches Everywhere*)

TYPEWRITERS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

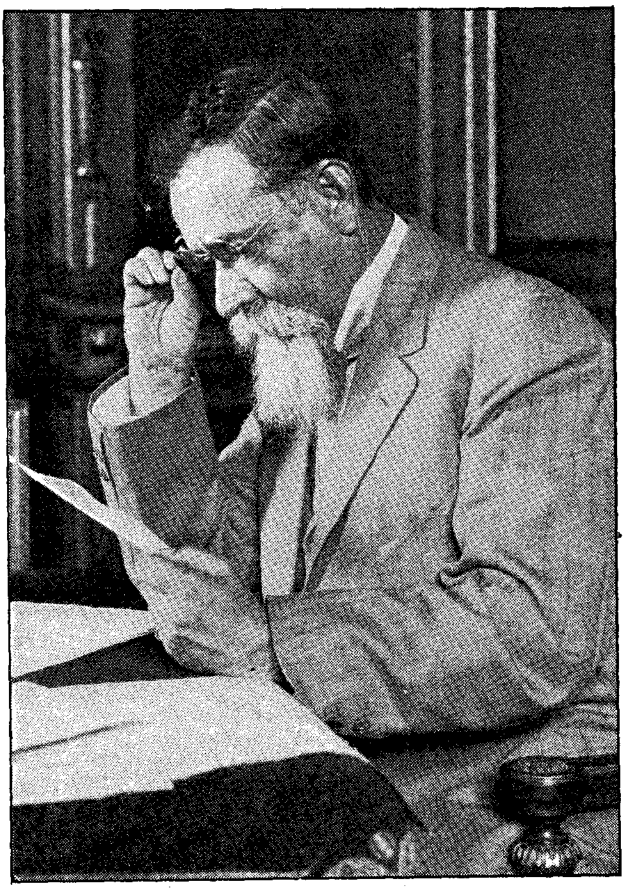
A FRIENDLY VIEW OF CARRANZA

A deal has been said and written in this country about President Carranza of Mexico during the last several years, but beyond the fact that he wears whiskers and is vigorously criticized for what he does or doesn't do, few Americans know much about him. So much has been published here in criticism of him, in fact, that perhaps it is only fair to give the other side of the picture. Comes now, therefore, Samuel Guy Inman, and in his book, "Intervention in Mexico," (Association Press, New York) tells us much about the personal side of President Carranza. Mr. Inman, it appears, has lived in Mexico and is well acquainted with its President. He describes Carranza as a "big, stalwart, well-poised man of logic," and he informs us further that he has a sincere love for his people and is interested in anything that will better their condition. A leading characteristic of the Mexican executive, we are told, is a disposition to be "sot" in his ways. "Carranza has never varied his program since the very first day that he tacked his little thesis up on the door of the custom House in Piedras Negras, when he began the revolution against Huerta," says Mr. Inman. It is this quality, we are led to believe, which has kept Carranza in the National Palace, in spite of the fact that it has often been thought he was "done for", until "people now are saying that there appears to be no one of sufficient strength to threaten his power." Also, it is said the Mexican President likes to do things himself. So he chooses as his lieutenants not such men as have pet ideas of their own they want to work out, but men who will do as he tells them. We likewise learn that Carranza is ultra-nationalistic and has a violent prejudice against one nation's meddling in the affairs of another. The essential points of his doctrine are set out as follows: "No nation should intervene in any form or for any reason in the affairs of another. Nationals and aliens should be equal before the sovereignty of the country in which they reside. Diplomacy should not serve to protect private interests." This no doubt explains his attitude toward the United States, as expressed in his recent message to the Mexican Congress, but he is nevertheless said by Mr. Inman to be a great admirer of this country. As we read:

"No one who knows him intimately could doubt his profound respect and admiration for American civilization. He has shown himself especially fond of the American educational system. During his public life he has been the means of sending many scores of students and teachers to the United States to study her educational system. All through his life he has been a firm friend to American Protestant schools in Mexico. He has been at times severely criticized by his own people for showing marked friendship to certain American citizens. His most trusted councelors have been notably pro-American. An example of this was found recently when the relations with the American oil men in the Tampico District became acute and the President selected Dr. Andres Osuna, a man who has lived in this country for many years and is a thorough admirer of American life, to become Military Governor of the State, in order to work out the problem with the American financiers."

The early life of Mexico's President and the principal incidents leading to his present position, are thus sketched by Mr. Inman:

"Venustiano Carranza was born fifty-nine years ago in the city of Cuatro Cienegas. His father was a colonel under Juarez. Carranza began to study law, but was seized with a youthful desire for life in the open, and gave himself to agriculture and herding on his father's estate. By this means and by a visit to an oculist in the United States, he conquered an infirmity which threatened to limit his whole life. In 1887, he was elected Municipal President of Cuatro Ciengas. The success of his agricultural efforts and his publication of a few pamphlets on agriculture and herding, decided his fellow-citizens to elect him Municipal President at a time when that office was filled by the power in Mexico City. The Governor of the state asked him to give a report which would show how his city was progressing. Carranza refused to give any report that did not show the economic reforms that were necessary. So he resigned his office.



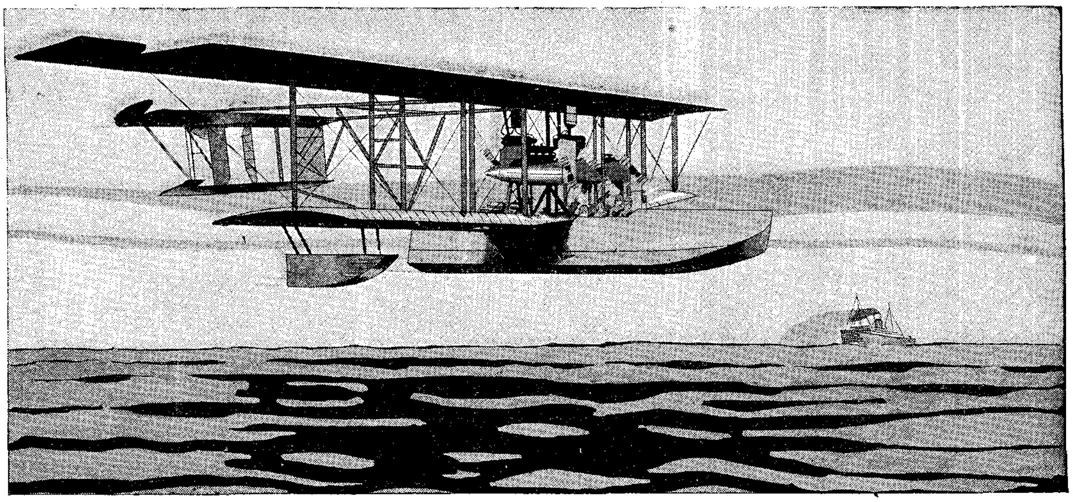
Copyright, International.

MEXICO'S MUCH-DISCUSSED PRESIDENT.

An American who knows him says that, aside from stubborness and pride, he isn't half as bad as he is painted.

"When Cárdenas became the popular candidate for Governor of Coahuila, and the central government began by despotic means to suppress his candidacy, Carranza and several other Liberals took up arms to obtain the right to elect their own governor. On hearing that Diaz considered his action simply that of a bandit, Carranza went alone to Mexico City to discuss the matter with Diaz. The result of the interview was that Diaz agreed to withdraw his candidate and Cardenas became Governor. Carranza himself was later elected a member of the Federal Senate. In 1908 he was designated by Congress to substitute for the Governor of his state for a few months. He founded a number of hospitals and schools, and prosecuted maladministration to such an extent that he was asked to run for the governorship the next term. He was requested by Diaz to withdraw his candidacy, but he refused.

"It was this campaign of Carranza's which first enlist-



When Life Hangs by a Thread!

FAR out at sea! Battling against wind, fog and storm! Every second a moment of peril!

With face tense, the aviator listens to the whirr of the speeding aeroplane motor—listens for the sound that would tell him in a flash of some slight inaccuracy of adjustment—slight, yet perhaps sufficient to turn success into failure and possible disaster.

But the flying man's apprehension is tempered by the knowledge of the wonderful progress made by present-day mechanics.

For the mechanic of today performs the delicate operations of fitting together engine and machinery parts with Clover Grinding and Lapping Compound. He is enabled to produce work of unfailing accuracy because the patented solidified oil and abrasive formula of Clover successfully meets every condition of grinding, lapping, surfacing and polishing—and Clover is always uniform.

Clover-fitted engines and machinery are enabling man to conquer time, space and distance. Clover is the modern factor in mechanical progress.

Clover Compound is Standard throughout the World. Over 3,000,000 cans sold in 1918. Made in 7 grades from extremely fine to extremely coarse—a grade for every mechanical purpose. Used in garages, machine shops, tool rooms and factories. Used for general grinding, lapping, surfacing and polishing work on automobile, aeroplane, tractor, motor boat and ship engines; locomotives and stationary engines; gas, air and steam fitting; jigs, dies, gauges, etc., and on general machinery of every description. For sale at hardware and automotive equipment dealers and jobbers everywhere.

Send for Sample and Interesting Clover Booklet.

CLOVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
101 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN., U. S. A.
San Francisco Branch, 558 Howard Street

4-oz. Duplex Cans
for Valve-Grinding

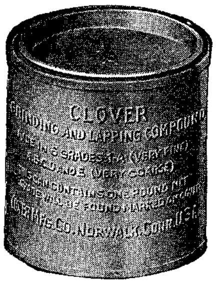
This is the famous handy package on which Clover won its reputation as the world's best valve grinding compound. Last year, half a million people bought 2,000,000 of these Duplex Cans. Motor engine valves ground with Clover seat better, produce greater power and last longer.

GRINDING CO
RSE

Sample on request.

Pound Cans for the Shop

Made in 7 grades—a grade for every use. The toolmaker will appreciate Clover as the best lapping compound he has ever used. The garage mechanic will find that our Grade D works faster and gives better results than anything else. Clover will positively remain uniform throughout every lapping operation—it is the only compound which can be used successfully with a power driven tool.

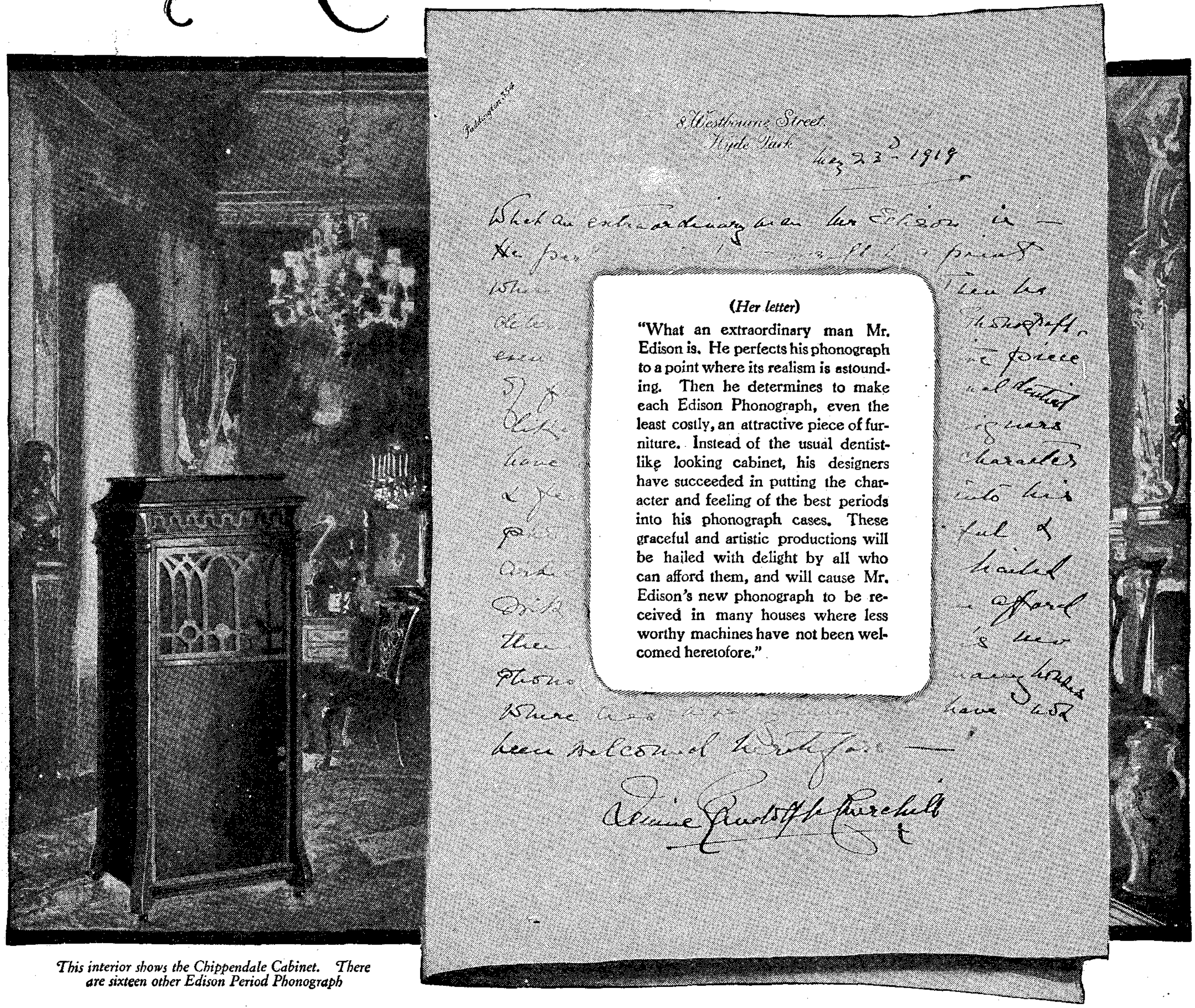


Sample on request.

CAUTION: Avoid inferior grinding and lapping compounds. They cannot possibly give satisfaction. They waste your time and money.

CLOVER
Grinding and Lapping Compounds

A Letter from Lady Randolph Churchill



8 Westbourne Street,
Hyde Park.
May 23 - 1919

What an extraordinary man Mr Edison is —

(Her letter)

"What an extraordinary man Mr. Edison is. He perfects his phonograph to a point where its realism is astounding. Then he determines to make each Edison Phonograph, even the least costly, an attractive piece of furniture. Instead of the usual dentist-like looking cabinet, his designers have succeeded in putting the character and feeling of the best periods into his phonograph cases. These graceful and artistic productions will be hailed with delight by all who can afford them, and will cause Mr. Edison's new phonograph to be received in many houses where less worthy machines have not been welcomed heretofore."

This interior shows the Chippendale Cabinet. There are sixteen other Edison Period Phonograph

THIS letter comes from the best furnished house in all England. Its writer is England's greatest authority on furniture. Praise from Lady Randolph Churchill is the Old World's stamp of approval on Mr. Edison's adaptations of Europe's richest furniture treasures.

A reading of her letter, however, shows that Lady Churchill has been led by her furniture-knowledge into a misconception. So artistically conceived, so exquisitely made are these Edison Period Cabinets that she has drawn the very natural conclusion that they can be afforded by only the fortunate few. This is absolutely contrary to the fact. Mr. Edison has placed authentic period cabinets within the reach of every one. He has required that a period cabinet be developed for each New Edison,—even the lowest-priced models.

These wonderful instruments in their beautiful cases are pictured and described in our new book, "Edison and Music." Write for it. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

Lady Randolph Churchill

***Lady** Randolph Churchill is the mother of Winston Churchill, Secretary for War in the British Government, and the sister-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough.*

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

The New Edison, as a musical instrument, is also distinctive from all other phonographs. There is absolutely no difference between the voice of a singer and the RE-CREATION thereof by the New Edison.

ed Francisco I. Madero in active politics. Madero made speeches for Carranza and contributed to his expenses, only to see Carranza meet the fate of all opposition candidates under the Diaz system----he was counted out. The young, idealistic Madero, seeing how the system operated, plunged then heart and head into the campaign for electoral reform, which led to the revolution against Diaz. Madero said, just after the success of his revolution, that to the example of Carranza, and to his ideals in politics, he owed the inspiration that led him into taking up the sword against Diaz.

"Madero once elevated to the presidency by means of free election, his administration was quickly beset by intrigue and treachery on the part of the group who pretended to be his friends. The conspiracy assumed such proportions that Madero, believing as he did in those who pledged their honor to his support, was rendered helpless for the time being in carrying out the program of the revolution. At this moment the conspirators, assisted by a large group of corrupt officers of the Army, struck the blow known as the insurrection of the Ciudadela, which offered to General Victoriano Huerta, commanding general of the government forces, the opportunity treacherously to assume the dictatorship of Mexico. The President and Vice-President were brutally put to death, and a reign of terror inaugurated that horrified the world. Such were the incidents that induced the Constitutionalist movement of today, a movement which is simply a continuation of the revolution of 1910."

While some of the Governors of Mexican states and most of the military commanders accepted Huerta in the role he had assumed, Carranza refused to do so. He was now the Governor of the State of Coahuila and with his state militia began the revolution which finally terminated in the overthrow of Huerta, after which Carranza became the head of the Mexican government. Incidents of his conduct during this struggle well illustrate the streak of stubbornness in his character for which the man is noted. We read:

"Reverses never seemed to suggest anything to Carranza but fighting on to the bitter end. Several months after he had established his headquarters at Piedras Negras at the beginning of the Revolution, he wished to join the growing armed forces in Sonora. He intended to go through the United States by rail, but learned that if he did so he would be arrested for violating the neutrality laws. He decided to make the trip by horseback and rode for sixty days through the worst kind of country, covering about 3,000 kilometers. It was reported everywhere that he was killed, as no word was received from him throughout the trip. But his stubbornness and his iron constitution scored again.

"Two years later, after incessant struggle, he succeeded in approaching Mexico City and laying siege with his army. The Minister of Brazil, representing the various diplomats of the capital, sought an interview with him, which was granted on the condition that the only topic discussed should be the surrender of Mexico City and the dissolution of Huerta's army. During the interview the Brazilian diplomat attempted to deflect the conversation to other issues. He offered General Carranza recognition by the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, if, when the city was surrendered, Carranza would guarantee the freedom of all the inhabitants of all political creeds and would incorporate in his army the officers of Huerta's army. Carranza replied that he had agreed to the interview on the condition that no other subject but the surrender of Mexico City should be discussed. The Minister countered with the threat that he would see then that Carranza was not recognized by any of the governments he represented. The General rose from his chair, brought his fist down on the table, and told the Minister that he might do whatever he wished and that the interview was concluded. It was only a few days later that Carranza entered Mexico in triumph. The same refusal to yield, often when the odds were entirely against him, has been repeatedly shown.

"In the first part of the Revolution, Don Venustiano counted greatly on the help of his brother, Don Jesus. While the latter was in Tehuantepec inspecting troops, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy. A telegram was sent immediately to the First Chief, giving him a choice between the shooting of his brother and the other prisoners and entering into a compact with the reactionary party. Carranza immediately answered that principle was greater than life, even the life of those dearest to him, and refused to compromise. The enemy coldly calculated how they might bring the greatest pressure to bear. The shooting of each prisoner was telegraphed to Carranza. First came the members of the personal staff of Don Jesus, afterwards some of his family, and finally the old General himself. Days afterward loyal troops found the remains in the mountains, and took them to Vera Cruz, the headquarters of the First Chief, for burial. A Mexican writer says: 'Don Venustiano Carranza received the remains and conducted them to the cemetery. His face was the face cut out of granite by the hand of the Aztec. Perhaps only in his eyes was reflected the profound suffering of his soul, as he followed silently on foot the undecorated casket.'"

It was during this same period that his disposition to rely on himself was revealed. We are told that soon after he had decided to lead the revolution against Huerta, in response to the suggestion of friends that now was the time for him to surround himself with "wise, trusted advisers," he said, "I am my own adviser." The same trait has characterized his actions after he became President. In the Mexican cabinet the portfolios of the departments of Foreign Relations, the Treasury and War are all held by sub-secretaries, young men who have been with the President since the revolution, and who will do what he tells them. We read further:

"Another characteristic of the President is his dignity and reserve. He prefers to sit behind closed doors and operate by the power of his logic and the force of his ideas rather than to go out before a crowd and hear their cries of *Viva el Presidente!* I remember the old days when he was running for the governorship of Coahuila. His campaign was the first one ever conducted in that state by an open appeal to the public in general. He wished to inaugurate open campaigning because he wanted the people to realize that Mexico was coming into a new democratic life, when the people themselves must judge between the candidates. However, Carranza himself scarcely ever made a speech. He had three fiery young orators---two of them now governors of states --- who accompanied him on his campaign. When he got to a city these orators answered the addresses of welcome, made speeches before all kinds of gatherings, and used all the tricks of campaigns learned from the United States, while Senor Carranza would sit quietly by and look pleased."

Interesting, too, is Mr. Inman's discussion of Carranza's patriotism. He is intensely patriotic. He believes in Mexico and the Mexicans and especially, one is led to believe, in "Mexico for the Mexicans." His type of nationalism is the same as that of other patriots of Latin-American countries the author says, and continues:

"This important matter North Americans generally fail to realize. It is patriotism of an intense and severe sort, jealously guarding disintegration of the indigenous culture by forces inimical to the Latin conception of democracy. This idealistic nationalism which breathes through the political programs of the Hispanic-American republics has been set forth in an illiminating manner by the Argentine author, Ricardo Rojas. Nationalism he defines as patriotism with its territorial base, the land, and its political base, the nation. Its elements are solidarity and the consciousness of tradition and of language. He regards as 'active factors of national dissolution,' Jewish schools where lessons are given in Hebrew, 'colleges of religious congregations, protestant establishments, and German and Italian educational institutions which obey foreign governments.' Discouragingly he describes a growing 'cosmopolitanism in men and ideas, the dissolution of the old moral nucleii, indifference concerning public business, and increasing forgetfulness of traditions, the popular corruption of language, ignorance of our own territory, lack of national solidarity, anxiety for riches without scruple, the worship of the most ignoble hierarchies, the disdain of higher accomplishments, the lack of passion in struggle, the lowering of suffrage, superstitious regard for exotic names, and blasting individualism and depreciation of ideals.'"

Mr. Inman ends his sketch of the President of Mexico with the following personal glimpses:

"President Carranza is an extremely hard worker. Most of all his waking hours are spent in the National Palace. He does not live in the Chapultepec Palace, which he has every right to do, but in a modest home on the *Paseo de la Reforma*. His family makes no great effort at display. He maintains all around him a dignified, democratic atmosphere, and retains the simple habits of a plainsman. He often walks of mornings, accompanied by a friend, from his residence to the government palace, a distance of some mile and a half. He is a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco, and a disciplinarian in big as well as in these little things. He rises at five o'clock. His tall wiry figure---he is more than six feet high---is set up like a soldier's, and a long gray beard below his smooth-shaven sunburned cheeks accentuates the dominating, patriarchal type of man that he is. That he keeps his word is illustrated by his refusal, in spite of all pressure, to run for the presidency a second time.

"Carranza is a man of sturdy intellect, though he is not strictly of the 'intellectual class,' as it is understood in Latin-America. He is rather of the country gentleman type. However, he is a well educated man. He reads the classics and delights in them. He is especially well versed in history. He knows not only every detail of the history of his own country, but he is well read in the history of ancient peoples and the development of modern states. From the standpoint of his gentlemanly appearance and accomplishments, he would be as much at home in the White House at Washington as President Wilson would be in visiting the National Palace in Mexico.

"What is President Carranza religiously? It is difficult to say. I suppose that he would say to the census-taker that he is a Catholic. Some have thought that he is a Protestant, because of his friendship toward the Protestant schools and his fondness for appointing Protestants to office. But he probably is neither a Protestant nor a Catholic, as these bodies would define a faithful member. He certainly is utterly out of sympathy with the Roman Catholic hierarchical system and its endeavor to control politics. He has never made any kind of confession of the Protestant faith. He believes in God, in Christ, in the Bible, and in the power of the Christian Church as a restraining and ennobling influence in society. He was not in favor of the radical restrictions on religion in the Constitution of 1917, and has recently proposed to Congress the amendment of these articles, as the Executive is permitted to do under the Mexican Constitution. Like most public men, he has been represented as very immoral in his personal life; but, having known him intimately for many years, knowing both his friends and his enemies, having taken some pains to find out what manner of man he is, I am a firm believer in Venustiano Carranza as a man of clean life, of high moral purpose, intensely devoted, though sometimes mistaken in policy, to the interests of his country."

FRAU EBERT CUTS HER HUSBAND'S SHIRTS AND SPEECHES

"Most men are a little stupid, and some are a trifle mad, but Fritz is a good man," says the wife of President Friedrich Ebert of Germany, generalizing on men in general and her husband in particular. It seems that Mrs. Ebert has found it necessary to keep a supervisory eye on her husband ever since they were married, and she continues to do so even now after he has become the head of the German Republic. It is said that she is a good business woman and the financial head of the family. Mr. Ebert is reported to have failed financially both as a tailor and as a harness-maker. When he became editor of a Socialist newspaper and got it financially tangled up in a month or so, his wife stepped in and took charge of the business end of the concern. She has stayed on the job ever since. Economy seems to be the main principle in her system of financial philosophy, and she practices it now just as she did in the old days, even to the extent, we are told in "The Dearborn Independent," of making her husband's shirts. We read further:

"There are some splendid stories of Frau Ebert being waited on by the court dressmakers and other official nobodies, all eager to fawn on the new leader's wife. Frau Ebert promptly snubbed them and, it is hoped, flaunted one of her husband's shirts in their faces. In the same way she scorned all official receptions. The most she was willing to do was to have in a few friends and open a bottle of wine.

"This forty-seven year old housewife is a real democrat and always apologizes for having servants. She gives interviews to newspapermen, but they are always sound and smack of a homily. She refers to the time when Ebert was making only $4 a week and admits it was and is a sad world, although now the income of the pair is really huge. She sits sewing and knitting while she talks just as if 'Fritz' Ebert were depending on a new shirt in order to appear at a cabinet meeting.

"'We are all servants,' she tells the newspapermen, 'some of us selfish ones, some unselfish. The unselfish ones will save Germany, if the selfish ones will let them. We should be a frugal people, and will need to be; but it will help us more than hurt us.

"'I believe that every woman should cook and sew, while every man should grow something good to eat.'"

In addition to being canny in the matter of finance and economy, it appears further that "the first lady of Germany" is a first class cook. In fact, we are led to believe that it was this quality that moved the future president to propose to her. As it appears:

"She first met Friedrich Ebert at Bremen. He was a flaming young radical in those days, with a gift for soap-box oratory and extravagant middle-class eloquence. He used to spout along the quays, haranguing the dock workers, and Louise used to linger on the outskirts of the crowd and laugh at him.

"She laughed at him so much that he was forced to laugh at himself, and that did him a lot of good.

"And just at that critical moment he discovered one day that Louise could make such an omelette, with peas....

"So they were married."

There were six children, and what with financial failures and other vicissitudes, the family found life more or less of a struggle. Mrs. Ebert discovered that she saved money if she made her own and the family's clothes, and it is said she hunted all the shops in Berlin for the food bargains. The sudden change in fortune did not turn her head. "Fritz is a clever man," was all she said when informed by a neighbor that her husband had become head of the new government. And to a newspaper man who interviewed her recently she said:

"Fritz is a good man, and a clever man. The great trouble with the fatherland is that Fritz and all like him were prevented from serving earlier. We never groveled before Prussianism, and we never shouted with the proletariat. We were the solid, hard-working German people, and we had nothing to say at all. It was a great pity.

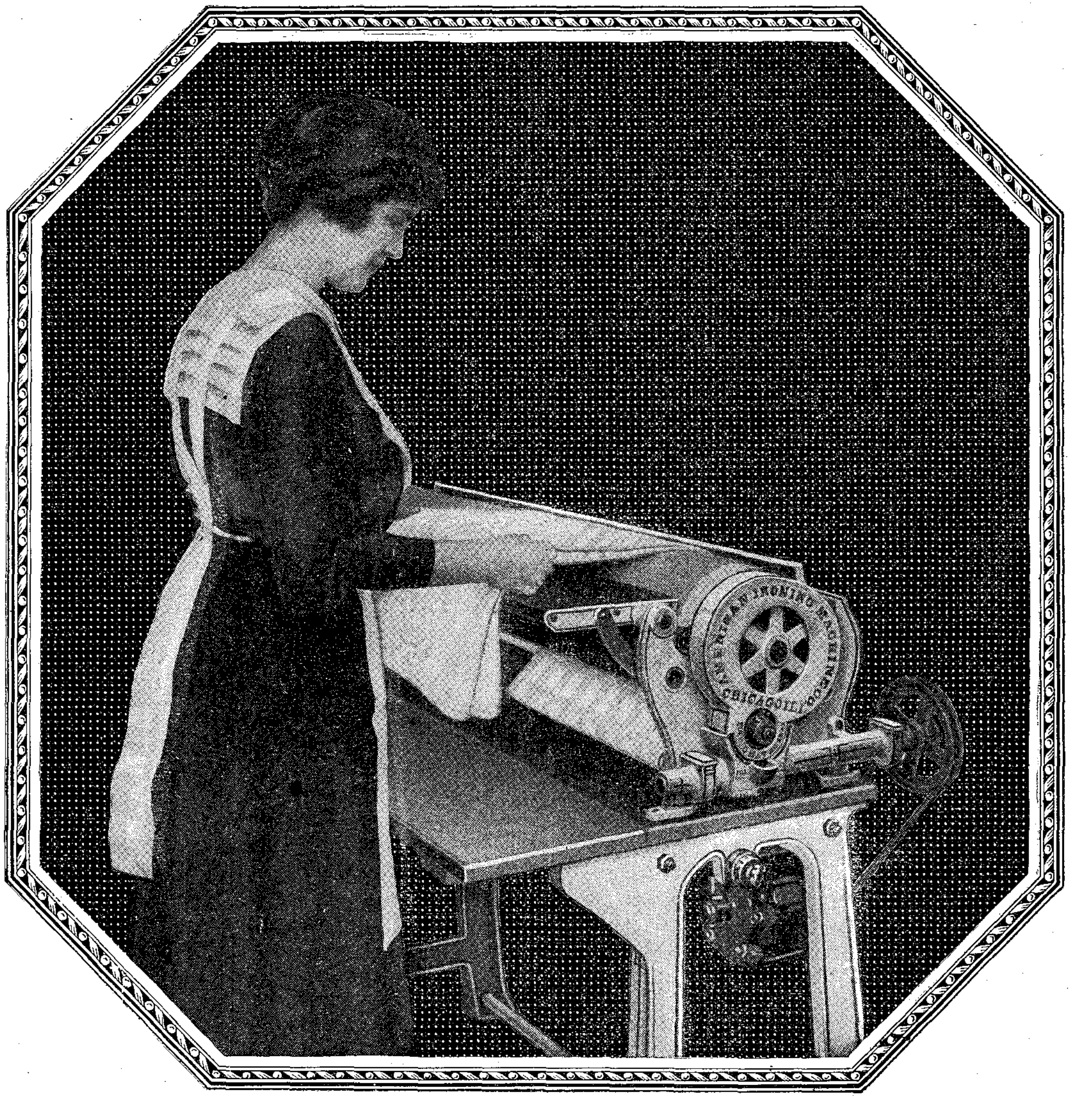
"Yes, I prune his speeches sometimes. Every man needs a woman to guide him a bit. I know they say I stage-managed his career; supposing I did -- if I did -- is it an unworthy ambition, and should not the fatherland be glad of it? Of course there are many critics; most men are a little stupid, and some are a trifle mad. But Fritz is a good man."

THE MAN WHO REACHED "THE ROOF OF THE WORLD"

"High flying" has been a favorite stunt for some time, but all former records in that line were shattered the other day when Roland Rohlfs reached an altitude of 34,610 feet, or more than six and a half miles. Some say he reached the "roof of the world," and if he didn't, he was pretty well up in the garret, anyway. From what he says of the conditions up there, it does not seem likely that the region he visited will ever become popular as a resort for tourists. For one thing, it is too cold. The aviator's thermometer registered 43 degrees below zero. which is a temperature enjoyed by few but polar bears and arctic explorers. Likewise the air is too thin. Mr. Rohlfs states that when he was 20,000 feet up he was compelled to call on his oxygen bottle. This gave his lungs oxygen enough to keep him going, but it was far from making him feel comfortable. The blood pounded in his head, his teeth and his stomach ached, his hands were benumbed, and the slightest exertion was followed by extreme physical exhaustion. "I was as weak as a baby," he told a representative of the New York "Sun". "I could hardly raise my hand, the exertion involved tired me so." He continued:

"As I neared the limit of my flight I began to grow weaker and weaker. I felt the cold keenly, too. If the supply of oxygen had been cut off for even half a second it would have been the end. When you once pass below a certain ebb you

(Continued on Page 54.)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"THE BEST IRONER"

It is a mark of intelligent house-keeping to possess a SIMPLEX

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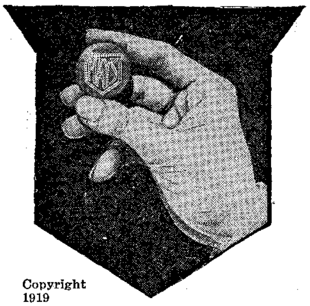
Hays Superseam Gloves

TRADE MARK

YOU do not have to guess at the leather quality in your *gloves* if you just make sure that the name HAYS is on the button of the gloves you buy.



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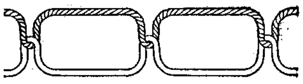
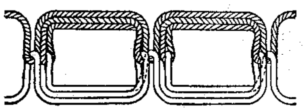
The Daniel Hays Co.

Leather stock sorts into three or more grades—but the "Hays Button" is used exclusively on our First Quality Leather.



Ordinary Stitching



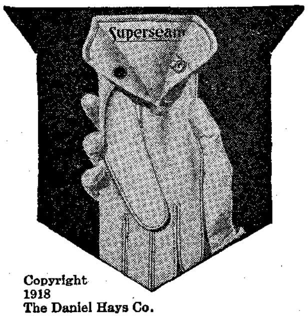
Hays Superseam Stitching

Superseam

TRADE MARK

stamped on the inside of a HAYS glove means the glove has been so stitched with SILK that the seams will not ravel, even though the thread be cut or broken.

Is it any wonder that so many discriminating dressers, when selecting their Buckskin, Cape or Mocha gloves for business wear, are demanding—



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The Daniel Hays Co.

HAYS Superseam Gloves

The Better Shops feature Hays Superseam

The Daniel Hays Company

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

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THIS REFLEX SPARK PLUG has given 3 YEARS SERVICE in a Hot Running Passenger Car Motor—

—and is *still* producing, *without attention*, the same *hot, unfailing ignition* as the day it was purchased.

As the owner* writes, "I consider the performance record of my Reflex Plugs remarkable, especially this one in particular, because of my motor's high speed and tendency to run hot with a high oil consumption.

Bear in mind that this Reflex is no different than other Reflex Plugs. You can get full power out of *your* motor with the snappy, hot firing Reflex. The exclusive cromite War-Service porcelain and High-duty electrode construction means, in addition, freedom from pitting and clogging at the points.

Have you TRIED a set of Reflex Spark Plugs? There's no better way to learn of Reflex superiority. Ask your dealer or garage-man—and order from us direct if he is not supplied.

*(Name on request.)

The Reflex Ignition Company
New Factory, 1361 West 106th St.
Cleveland, U. S. A.

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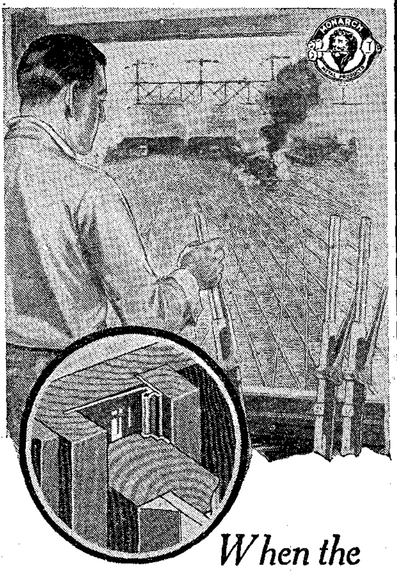

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By keeping heat indoor, they save money. By keeping germs and dirt and soot and noise outside, they safeguard health.

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PURE OLIVE OIL
57

Every drop awakens flavor

It goes without saying that the best materials, painstaking effort and cleanly methods ought to produce good vinegar.

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Pints, Quarts, Half-Gallons

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All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

can never recover yourself. No amount of oxygen will bring you around.

"You feel almost worse when you start to come down. The drop in altitude is very painful. Coming down is almost more dangerous than going up, especially if you try to take it fast. I ran the motor on the way down and slid down slowly. It would have been dangerous to have tried to stay at that high altitude for more than a minute or two. Once before I climbed up to 30,000 feet elevation and skimmed around for an hour, but I was laid up in the hospital for two weeks afterward."

The effects of his altitudinous flight stayed by the aviator for some time. When seen the next day he complained of a splitting headache and dull pains in his stomach, but these always follow altitude flights, he explained casually. Further, said he:

"I didn't sleep at all last night. You never expect to get a wink the night after high flying. The tension on your nerves is too great. The stomachache usually lasts about ten days. I already had one from a flight the week before, so I suppose this other one piled on top of the old one will keep me company for two weeks or more"

The flight was made from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, New York. The machine used was what is known as a "Wasp", a small machine of the triplane type. It was designed, according to a statement of its manufacturers, the Curtiss Company, to meet the need for a machine capable of holding its own with the foreign-made fighting planes. It was equipped with a twelve-cylinder, 400 horse-power engine, weighed about 1900 pounds and was capable of carrying a load of approximately 1000 pounds. An account of the daring airman's "take-off" on his record-breaking flight, and his return to earth is given in the New York "World" as follows:

"A chain of mechanicians pulled the propeller once over, another spun the starting device, and, with a roar, the motor started, blowing back the grass for a distance of forty feet, and giving every indication of great power. Rohlfs, his hands incased in a pair of enormous mittens, tested the rudder, ailerons and elevators, 'idled down' the motor to warm it gradually, and then opened the throttle wide, spinning the propeller at 1,400 revolutions a minute.

"'Ready!' he called.

"The mechanics pulled away the blocks, and with a wave of his hand to his wife, Rohlfs headed the machine into the wind. He got away at exactly 12.06.30, and six seconds later the machine was off the ground and climbing into the air. Pointing her into the skies, Rohlfs soon was lost to view.

"An hour and three-quarters later, C. W. Warner, in charge of the field operations, sighted the machine, then only a speck in the sky, its yellow wings occasionally flashing in the sunlight. It then was at an estimated height of 10,000 feet.

"It could be seen that Rohlfs was taking his time in descending. Soon the hum of his motor could be heard, and it was known that he was coming down under power.

"Cutting wide circles, Rohlfs pointed his machine toward the ground and finally turned sharply into the wind. He landed as lightly as he had taken off, bringing his plane to within twenty feet of the starting point. The men were quick to rush forward to overwhelm him with questions, but a woman was quicker.

"Before any one else could reach the side of the machine Mrs. Rohlfs had darted to her husband's side.

"'I've done it,' he said, as he leaned over the side and kissed her, the motion picture machines clicking busily the while. Just then another camera man rushed up.

"'Do it again,' he pleaded.

"'Do what?' asked Rohlfs.

"'Why, what you just did---kiss Mrs. Rohlfs,' stammered the camera man. 'I didn't get it,'

"It was done again smilingly.

"Any one else want a picture?' asked the aviator.

"But officials of the Aero Club of America were crowding around with congratulations. Augustus Post, secretary, announced the barograph showed an altitude of 34,610 feet. When the barographs were lifted out of the machine, it was found that, tied to them, were two little yarn doll mascots which Mrs. Rohlfs had made for him. There was a loud cheer when it was announced that he had beaten the world's record.

"'Well,' said Rohlfs, 'as he stepped from the machine and doffed his helmet. 'I did it this time. Everything was perfect. There is one thing about this flight, and that is that it was accomplished without the use of any super-charging device whatsoever. Ordinary every-day gasoline and the equipment was all standard equipment.

"'Everything favored me to-day. Wind, air, everything was just right, and I am glad that I was so lucky on my last attempt. The records appear to be perfect, and therefore I do not look for much of a change in the result after they have been calibrated in Washington.'

"The instruments used were a barograph which records, by means of a curve, the altitude and time, and a thermo-barograph, which is used as a check.

"I made one interesting observation,' said Rohlfs, 'and that was that when about 31,000 feet up I struck very thin air. I could not keep my machine from going from one spin into another. It was terrible. I would pull over my controls and get the machine out of one only to find it dropping over the other way. Finally I realized that I did not have enough speed and so I opened my throttle and regained the distance I had lost.

"'Another thing was that , while I was again suffering from toothache and headache, I had a peculiar twitching in various parts of my body. I was burned once when a machine I was in caught fire in the air, and wherever scars were left I felt this nervous twitching.

"'I believe that all official and unofficial records have been have been shattered. I am satisfied that this machine can not be made to go any higher with its present equipment. I am through for the present with high flying. I am glad to be able to be down here to say it. It is tiresome work, and also work that is wearing on one.

"'I reached the greatest altitude after climbing seventy-eight minutes, and maintained that altitude for about twenty minutes.

"'My entire time in the air was an hour and fifty-three minutes. Nothing unusual happened to me, except a terrific oscillating movement of the machine when it turned over on its ear after dropping 600 feet.'"

Just as anybody going to the North Pole has to dress for it, so an aviator out for an altitude flight has to dress in a substantial manner. A description of the costume worn by Rohlfs is given in the New York "Sun," as follows:

"Starting with the ordinary male underpinning of the X.Y.Z. variety, Rohlfs pulled on three pairs of woollen socks, followed by a pair of thick paper socks. Over these were drawn pliable sheepskin lined hunting boots.

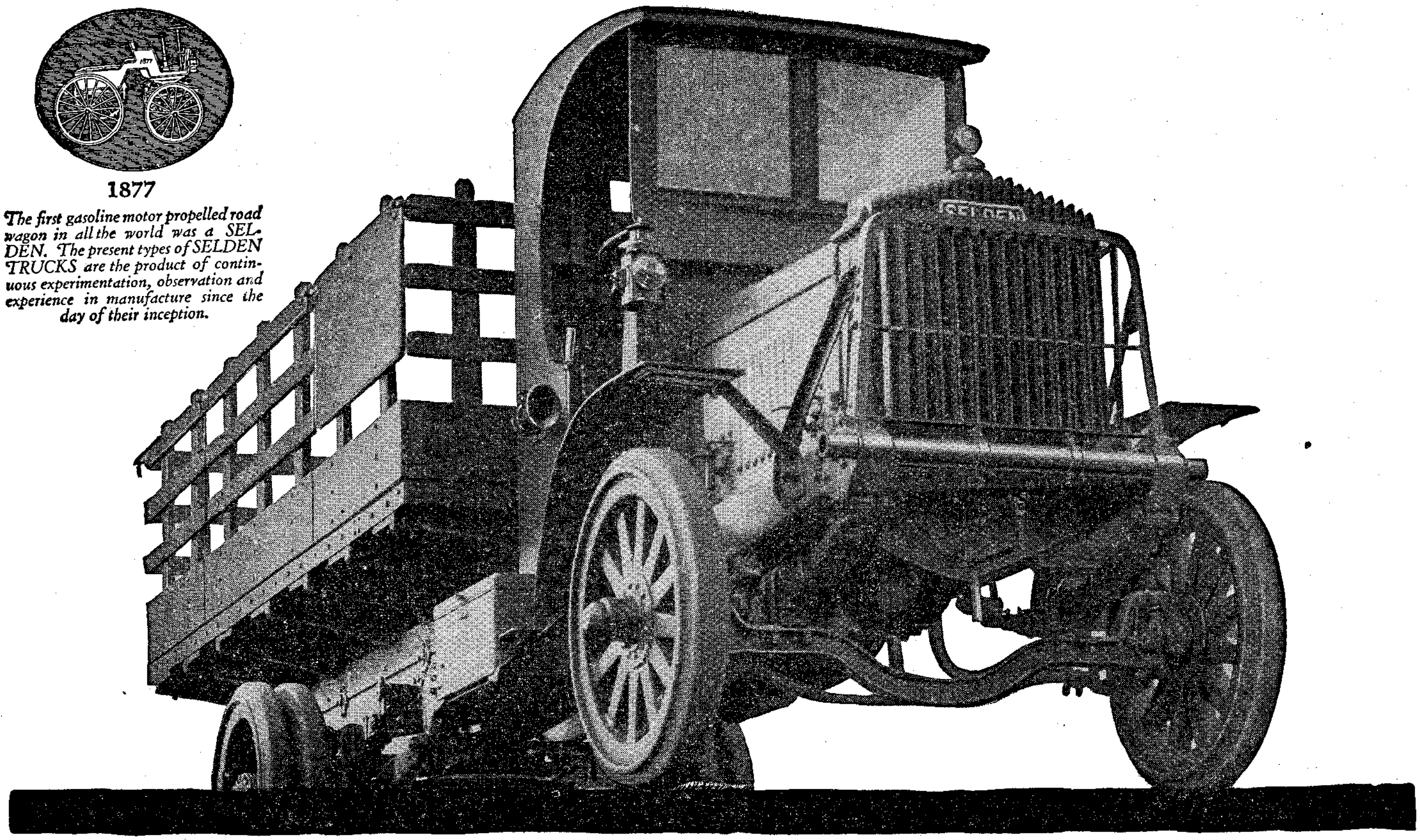
"On top of an ordinary olive drab woollen shirt and cotton khaki riding breeches came a woollen pair of trousers cut more like overalls that came up well around the chest. Then followed a succession of light sweaters, woollen shirts and heavy sweaters to protect the chest. Lastly Rohlfs drew on a 'teddy bear' flying suit, which encompassed the whole body. Imagine a diver's suit lined with fur and one gets some idea of what one of these flying suits is. The suit is made of windproof material on the outside, while the inside is like a sack of fur.

"The hardest problem Rohlfs found was to keep his hands warm and yet retain sufficient dexterity of movement to handle the controls. He solved this by using a duplex form of glove with fingers inside, but covered by a mitt. On top of this he put thumbless gauntlet mittens, made by himself of felt a half-inch thick, one of which is equipped with a back strap so that he could pull it on or off by slipping the other mitten through it.

"Around his head and over his face the pilot wore a soft chamois helmet, wool lined, with a front like a mask. This helmet fitted well down around the neck and shoulders and had apertures only for the eyes, nose and mouth. The next layer was a newspaper lining. Over all was fitted a fur lined helmet. Heavy goggles which snapped on to the helmet protected the eyes, while over his mouth and nose was clamped the oxygen mask."

Rohlfs is twenty-seven years old, nearly six feet tall and broad to match. His face is long, narrow and strong, and in personality he is vigorous and decisive. He is the son of Anna Katharine Green, well known writer of mystery stories. He has been in the flying game only three years, but already holds three records. "I like flying," he told a representative of the New York "Sun," "but I don't fly for pleasure. It's a business with me." He is interested particularly in the development of flying as a means of transportation. So far as altitude flying is concerned, he sets out his ideas on that subject in the following statement sent out by the Curtiss company:

(Continued on Page 58.)



1877

The first gasoline motor propelled road wagon in all the world was a SELDEN. The present types of SELDEN TRUCKS are the product of continuous experimentation, observation and experience in manufacture since the day of their inception.

The NEW 3½ Ton *("A" Series)* WORM Drive Selden Truck

THE widespread, spontaneous acceptance of the 1½ Ton Model in the "A" Series of Selden Trucks, evidenced by hundreds of orders for this remarkable achievement in motor truck construction which we received from manufacturers, farmers, retail merchants, etc., in all sections of the country and the voluntary expressions of phenomenal performances of this model of mechanical perfection which come to us daily, prompted us to add a bigger, more powerful model to this same "A" Series.

We now offer for the consideration of truck operaters MODEL 3½-A — a 3½ Ton WORM Drive Selden Truck of the highest quality construction that it is possible to build into a truck of this capacity for the price at which it is sold.

Increased manufacturing facilities enable us to build unusual value into the Selden "A" Series of motor trucks. These models are possessed of the same rugged construction, the same gigantic powers of endurance and are built on the same sound engineering principles which have earned for the Selden Company its position as the oldest and one of the largest manufacturers of motor trucks in the world to-day.

Model 3½-A will render highly efficient and profitable service in any kind of hauling work requiring a truck of 3½ tons capacity.

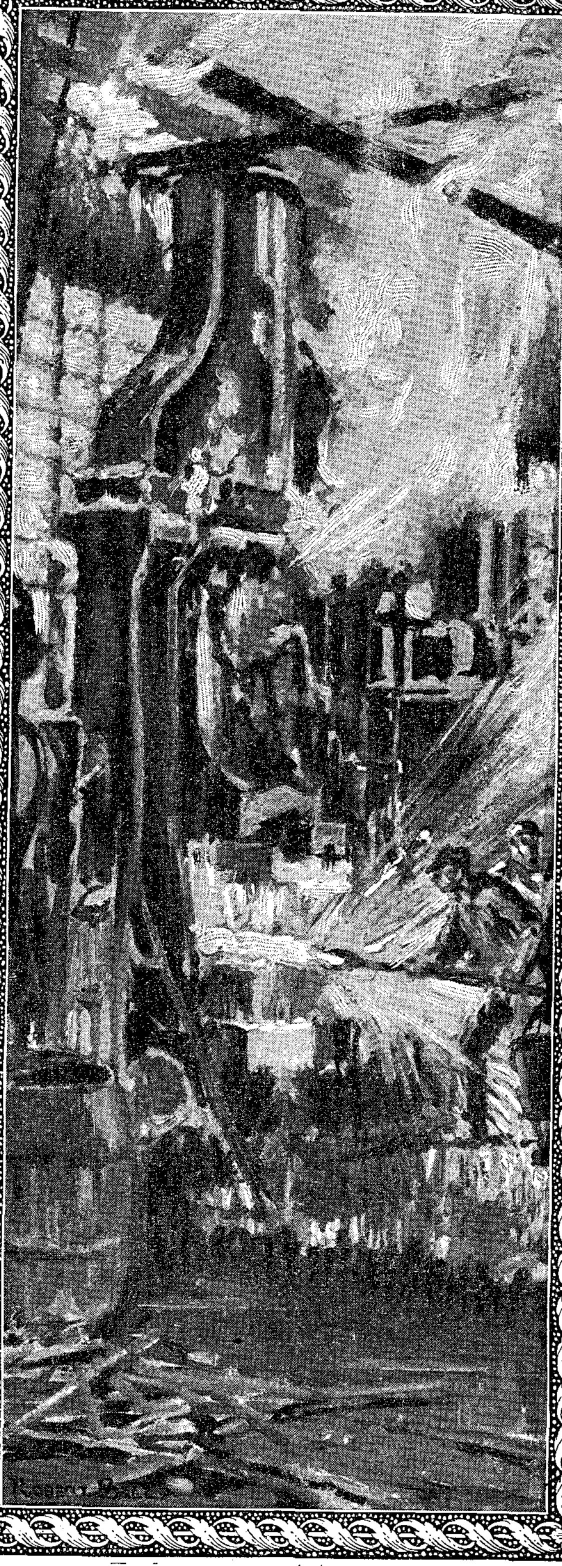
Ask the Selden dealer in your locality, or write us, for Specifications of Model 3½-A.

1½, 2, 3½, 5 Ton WORM Drive Models

SELDEN TRUCK CORPORATION, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

Selden Motor Trucks

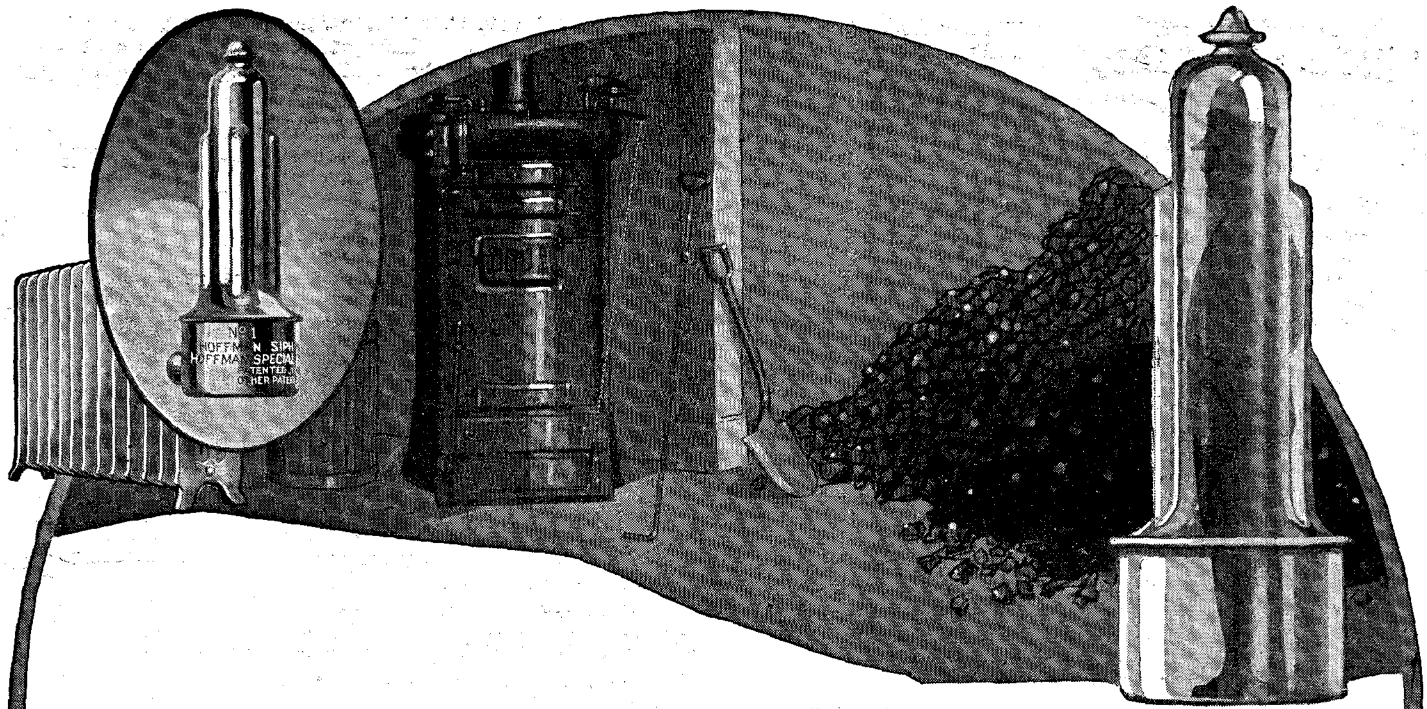
RELY
ON
ME



POWER enters the still mass of dead metal, and a thundering steam hammer leaps into crashing life.

So half a century ago the power of an ideal entered the dead metal of drop forgings, tools, and machines, to make them worthy of the Triangle B mark which says, "Rely on me—I am made as well as I can be made—I shall not fail."

THE
BILLINGS
& SPENCER
COMPANY



This Watchman Guards the Coal Pile

HE'S a little chap—this fellow, and modest—never says anything, not even whistles, and so he's liable to be overlooked. And yet he has **such** a big job—making steam keep us comfortable and warm throughout cold winters, at little expense. He works day and night—never complaining, never a murmur or request for help.

He's the bright nickel air valve on our steam radiators and we call him "The Hoffman Valve."

Without him we could not have perfection in that best of heats, steam—because first he quietly lets all the cold air out, preventing air, steam and water struggles with their noisy bangs in pipes and radiators. Then he permits the steam to get into the radiator, and when it arrives, shuts his jaw tight to keep it there where it can radiate all the comfort it contains. If water rushes to him, threatening disastrous leaks over costly rugs and ceilings below—he knows it at once, and automatically turns it all back.

We never have to adjust "The Hoffman Valve." When he's made at the factory all these good things are adjusted inside of him and proved, then bottled up tight and sealed, with the watchman inside so he can't escape or be meddled with. He helps us to get all the heat out of every shovelful of coal we use—not wasting tons and tons. He guarantees to do it for 5 years at least, or he'll pay back every penny you spend for him. In our case he has been doing it for much longer and still he shows no sign of getting tired. He is for use in your home too.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

There is a Hoffman Valve for every type of steam system, no matter how simple or complex—whether for home, hotel, apartment house, office building or factory.

Hoffman Valves are coal savers because they permit radiators to give maximum heating efficiency. They never leak or spit.

Hoffman Valves eliminate "hammering" in pipes and radiators.

They are built non-adjustable. Put them on. They do the rest.

No Pounding

No Leaking

Ask Your Architect or Heating Contractor—the Good Ones Know and Recommend Hoffmans

HOW TO GET THE HOFFMAN VALVE—If your home has the simple one-pipe system, send us $1.90 for a single Number 1 Hoffman Valve (as illustrated above). Test it —then have your contractor Hoffman-equip every radiator in a few hours at small cost.

SEND TO OUR NEW YORK OFFICE FOR THIS BOOKLET—"More Heat from Less Coal." It tells in a non-technical way of steam heating systems and their air valve faults. It is most interesting reading and a copy will gladly be sent you on request.

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, INC., 512 Fifth Ave., New York

Los Angeles
215 W. Seventh
Street

Chicago
130 N. Wells
Street

An Unqualified Guarantee

The satisfactory operation of Hoffman Valves is guaranteed for five years. If, for any reason, you are dissatisfied, new valves will be furnished or your money returned, whichever you prefer—without quibbling.

No Hissing

No "Half Heat"

"It is almost impossible for us to conceive that six miles above our bathing beaches, six miles above cities in which people are sweltering from the heat, the temperature is twenty-five degrees below zero; that a wind of from 100 to 200 miles an hour is blowing. These thoughts, comforting as they may seem to people on the ground, are by no means assuring to the pilot.

"The wind velocity seems to range between 100 and 200 miles. I am judging this by the speed of my machine. This information in itself will be important when commercial aviation comes to be a regular thing. With all this information at hand, think how easy it will be for us to go up in a specially-constructed machine, the body built perhaps on the principle of the vacuum-bottle, take advantage of the wind, which seems to prevail from the west, and land in Europe in half a day. Because, with a wind of that velocity, you can conserve your gasolene and simply let the wind blow you where you want to go. You can get the wind-direction at various levels by means of observation kites.

"Speeds greater than we have ever dreamed of will be attained and commercial aviation will take advantage of them sooner or later. We have, in fact, already taken advantage of them for, in their flight across the Atlantic, Alcock and Brown, the British aviators, found a favorable wind at 10,000 feet and made the trip in sixteen hours. When we have machines capable of climbing to high altitudes and capable of flight in high altitudes, still greater speeds will be attained."

INDIANS WHO AVOID CIVILIZATION TO SAVE THEIR SOULS

Probably most people know as little of the Seminole Indians, who live in the Everglades region of Florida, as if the tribe had their home in the most remote and inaccessible spot of Asia or Africa. Some will remember that in the portion of their school histories devoted to the events of the thirties, there were a few paragraphs headed "The Seminole War," or something like that, which gave an account of an Indian uprising in the southeastern part of the United States under the leadership of a chief named Osceola. Since that time but little has been heard of the Seminoles, which is probably not to be wondered at when we learn from reports of American engineering expeditions which have entered their haunts the almost unbelievable fact that there are 800 square miles of unexplored country in the Everglades on which no white man has ever placed foot. It is largely in the tropical jungles that make up this terra incognita or Uncle Sam's domain that the Seminoles have been keeping themselves, although now they have been gathered together by the state of Florida and placed on a reservation of 100,000 acres allotted to them in one corner of the Everglades. Once in a great while somebody has taken the trouble to make the acquaintance of the Seminoles on their own stamping-ground and has learned that of all the representatives of the American aborigines living to-day, these Florida Indians are among the most remarkable. The New York "Sun" recently published an account of them based on an interview granted a representative of that journal by Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson of Kissimmee, Florida, who is said to be an authority on this tribe of Indians. Mrs. Willson was impressed by the Seminoles' sterling character. "The Seminole brave is the most upright man in the world," she says. "He is altogether moral and he never lies, cheats or steals, nor ever breaks his word, while his wonderful squaw holds a rank in her family and community unrivalled among all the women of earth." She continues:

"The Seminole language contains no oath, nor any word to express disrespect to the Giver of Life, and for this reason a missionary receives respectful attention, for the Seminole reverence does not allow him to laugh at His messenger. The Florida Indian not only believes in the Great Spirit but he believes in God's Son, who came on earth and lived with the Indians a long time ago to make them good Indians and to prepare them for the big sleep when E-shock-ee-tom-e-see calls them hence and their spirits journey to the Happy Hunting Grounds of their fathers over the seven-colored rainbow of the heavens -- the highway of the Great Spirit.

"Habitually secretive with the white man, whom he has learned to distrust, when kindly sincerity has once won his confidence he becomes as trustful and confiding as a little child, and will sit for hours at a time recounting his national history, myths and customs as well as his family and community news."

Among her Seminole friends Mrs. Willson speaks of one Billie Bowlegs, who often visits at her home. She refers particularly to his innate refinement, courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, among other things, saying:

"We have never detected him watching our movement, at table or anywhere else, yet his manners are faultless. I am shocked in the restaurants of New York by comparison. He always considers it a part of his visit to relate with exactness the number of births, the marriages and the deaths in the tribe, while we in our turn ply him with questions.

"Knowing that they leave their money, their trinkets and their garments in the open wigwam, we asked of him: 'Billee, your money, you leave it in wigwam, you go back, money hi-e-pus (all gone).'

"'Indian no take 'em -- Indian no steal' he replied. We tried to find but what the punishment would be in case of theft, but he only said again, 'Me don't know. Indian no take 'em -- Indian no steal.'"

"The simple form of tribal government 'not to lie, not to cheat and not to steal and to think with God' is practised with precision, and their verdict of the paleface is crystallized into one forcible phrase, 'Es-tee-had-kee, ho-lo-wa-gus, lox-ee-ojus, (white man no good, lie to much).' The Bible receives this: 'White man got book, him good one day; him steal, cheat next day; book no good. Injun make no book -- me think good Injun find Happy Hunting Ground all right; me think me find it. White man, big sleep come, me think he hunt, hunt, and no find Great Spirit easy.'

"With the most reverent attitude Billee listens to the returning of thanks at the white man's table. 'Billee, do Seminoles talk to God and ask Him to help them and give them food and homes?' 'Munkschay (no). No ask him.' Then he relates a successful hunting experience. 'Yes, me know. Me tell Great Spirit, me thank you.' The Seminole, like his ancient ancestors, thanks the Great Spirit for blessings received, but beseeches no favors."

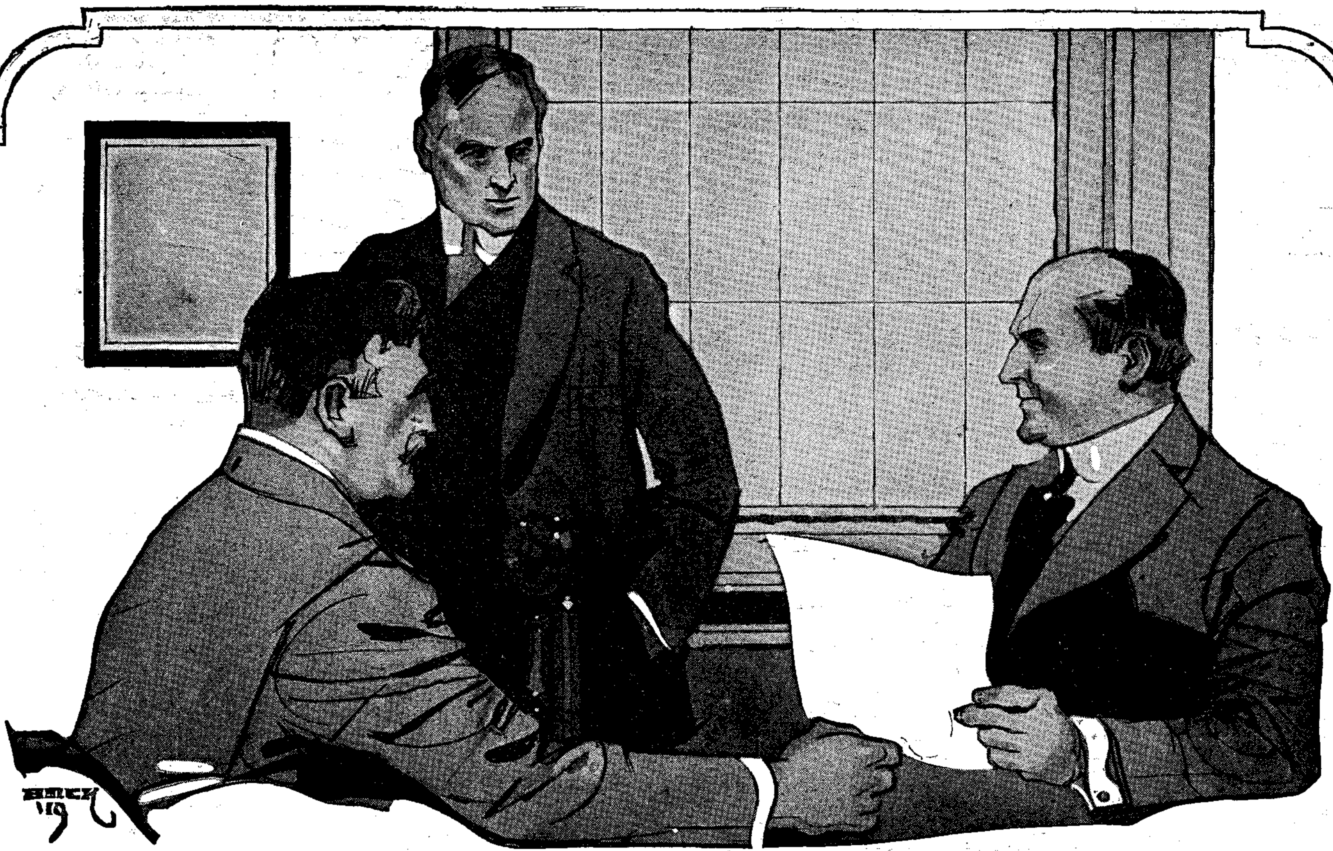
Other Seminoles have visited Mrs. Willson's home also, sometimes entire families. We are told that it is very seldom a squaw visits a white home, and an account is given of the first time a young Indian woman did so. The girl bore the mellifluent name Stam-o-lakee and she came with her brother, traveling 300 miles by ox cart, canoe and rail----

"Reaching our waiting automobile they enjoyed this first ride in the 'fire wagon' with the same dignity and calmness as is their custom in the cypress dugout canoes along the watercourses of their saw-grass homes. Stem-o-lakee wore many strands of glittering beads, which are the insignia of her position, usefulness, caste and the wealth of her husband or father; 'plenty of beads, plenty good Indian woman'. The white doctor, however, whom she had come to consult, ordered the removal of the necklace on account of its great weight, fifteen pounds or more. She was willing to remove a few strands, but when a visitor was announced she donned her gay dress, which swept to the ground, added the discarded ropes of beads, gave a twist to her raven hair into the unalterable Psyche knot, and appeared shyly at the drawing room door, with eyes shining and a pleasing smile, ready to offer a gracious hand clasp.

"Three hundred miles from her forest home this young woman showed an inborn grace and dignity in all her demeanor, admiring the belongings and furnishings of the white homes with feminine instinct, particularly the pictures on the walls. 'All Indians like pictures ojus (much), she remarked. But when asked if she would enjoy living in such an abode she instantly answered with decision, 'White man's home like litty bit, one week, me think, my home Okeechobee'.

"When an entire Seminole family visited us, for the first time entering a white man's habitation, they all accepted the change from the wigwam of the weird morasses with the simplest dignity. Only one thing caused apparent curiosity, and this was within an hour after their arrival, when I had been called to the telephone. Looking back I saw the two children peering in through the French window, doubtless wondering what foolish thing I was up to. At another time their aged grandmother, Martha Tiger, came close

(Continued on Page 62.)



The P. A. lends a hand

"BUT how about the cost?" said the G. M. to the P. A. after everyone had expressed approval of the new forms and letterheads. "This paper looks pretty expensive—and you know everyone has to lend his right hand this year to keep expenses down!"

"Well" smiled the P. A. "I consider I *am* lending a hand by recommending Systems Bond. As you say, it *looks* expensive—but actually the cost is less than the average of the various papers we've tried out this year. It's the happy medium—that's the secret. It costs but little more than the cheap ragless papers, and a lot less than the other rag-content papers we've experimented with. The quality, as your remark shows, speaks for itself."

Systems Bond is a quality paper that sells at a business man's price. You can depend on its uniformity, for Systems is made by an organization that performs every step in the manufacture, from log cutting and rag selection to the final drying.

Ask your printer to use Systems for your next order of letterheads. He can also obtain for you our book "The Modern Manufacture of Writing Paper," interesting and valuable to the paper buyer.

Systems Bond is the standard bearer of a comprehensive group of papers—a grade for every Bond and Ledger need — all produced under the same advantageous conditions —and including the well known Pilgrim, Transcript, Atlantic and Manifest marks.

EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
501 Fifth Avenue New York
Mills at Bangor and Lincoln, Maine

SYSTEMS BOND

"The Rag-content Loft-dried Paper at the Reasonable Price"

LINCOLN

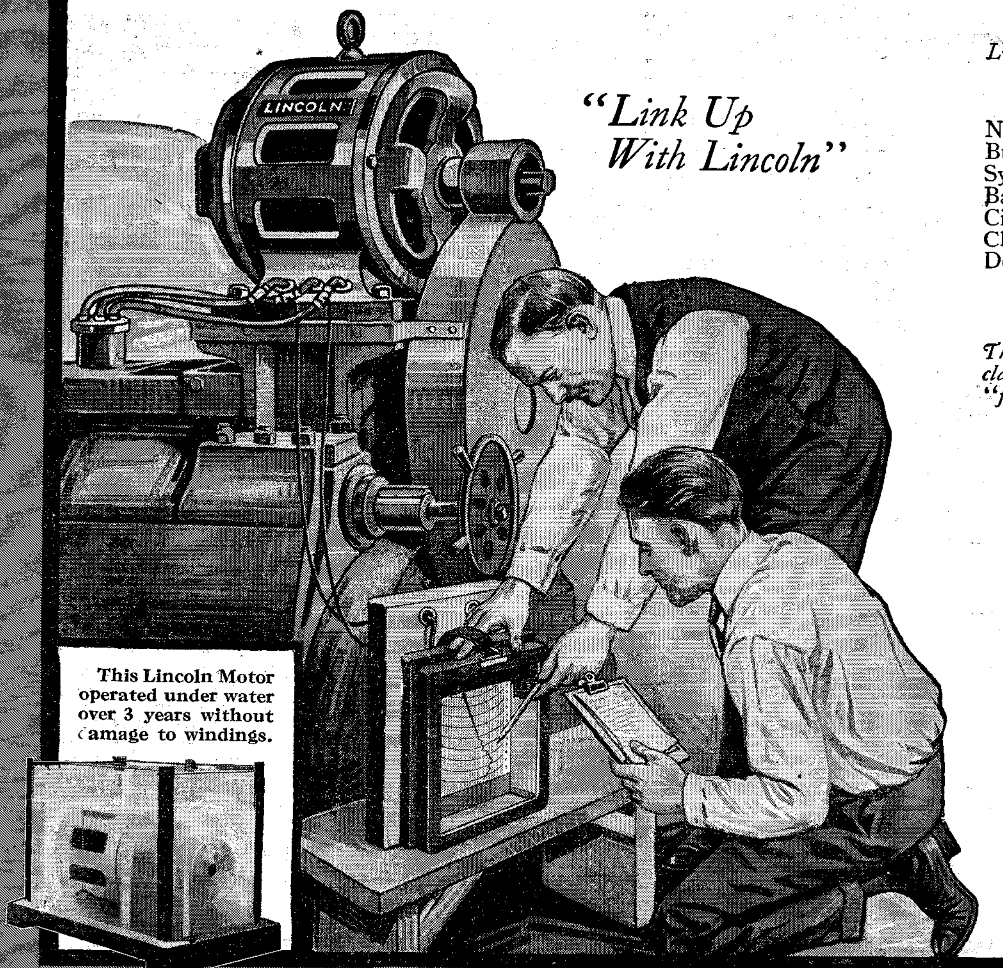
Lincoln Motors Are Fitted to the Machine When It Is Built

Right at the factory where machinery is manufactured Lincoln Engineers begin their task of fitting a Lincoln Motor to the machine it is to drive.

There they can work with the man who designed the machine. They can determine with him the speed, the kind of power, the amount of power, that will give the intended results. They can make engineering tests—not on one machine—but on many—and thus finally settle on the motor which will best suit that equipment under all conditions of operation.

The machinery manufacturer will find Lincoln service a distinct aid both in selling his product and in insuring its satisfactory operation.

The Lincoln Electric Co. General Offices and Factory **Cleveland, Ohio**



This Lincoln Motor operated under water over 3 years without damage to windings.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

Lincoln Branch Offices and Engineering Service will be found in the following cities:

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Baltimore
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis
Toronto, Canada
Montreal, Canada

The following are a few of many classes of machinery which have been "fitted" with Lincoln Motors:

Baker's Machinery
Brick and Clay Machinery
Cranes
Crushers and Pulverizers
Conveyors
Elevators and Hoists
Fans and Blowers
Foundry Machinery
Ice Machinery
Machine Tools
Paper Machinery
Presses
Pumps and Compressors
Punches and Shears
Textile Machinery
Woodworking Machinery

MOTORS

They Give the User the Full Advantage of Electric Motor Drive

The only way to get the full advantage of electric motor drive is to have an electric motor that exactly fits each job or each machine.

That is the reason for the Lincoln plan of selling the motor direct to the machinery maker. Because of this plan, you can always depend on a machine which comes to you equipped with a Lincoln Motor. It will have power—enough power—and the right kind of power to give you the maximum output with minimum power cost.

Specify your equipment "complete with Lincoln Motor"—it will insure you the full advantages of motor drive, as pictured below.

The Lincoln Electric Co. *General Offices and Factory* **Cleveland, Ohio**

Ceilings Clean and Free

The wiring in a neat conduit carries power to any point in the room, keeping ceilings free from fixtures which obstruct light and collect dirt.

Idle Machines Take No Power

When the machine is not in use its power is shut off. One man or several can work overtime using power only for machines actually operating.

Reduced Risks for Shop and Men

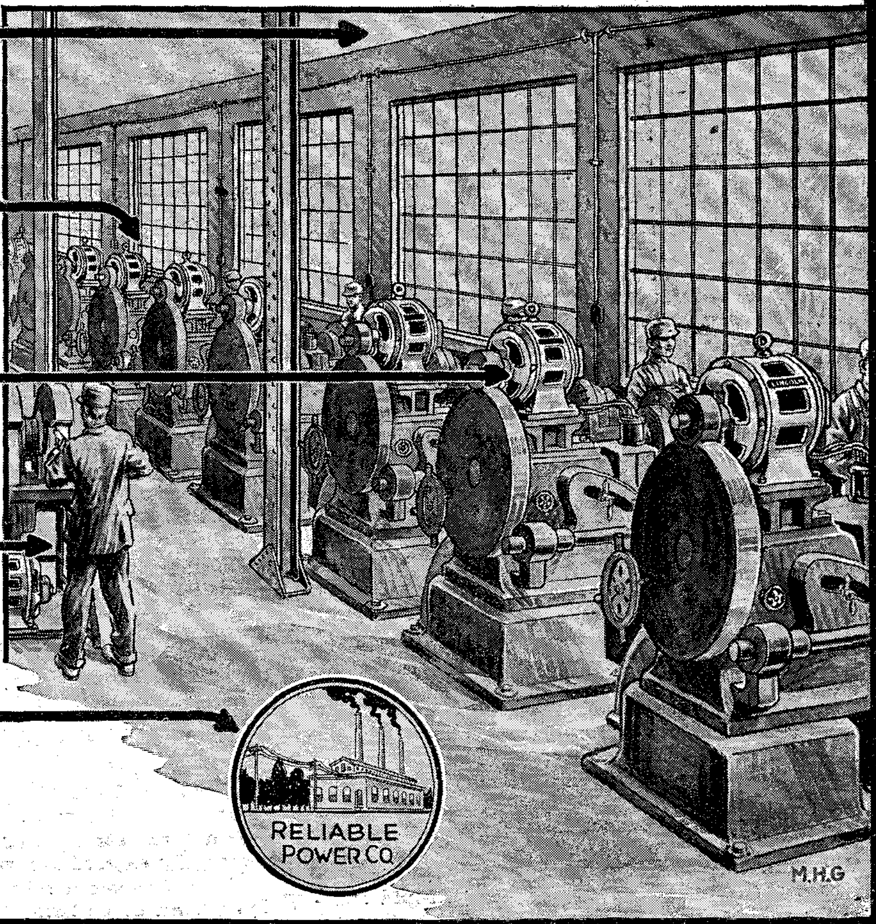
There is no sparking or danger of fire from Lincoln Motors and no moving or whirling parts need be exposed to endanger workmen.

Machine Can Be Located Anywhere

The machine with motor on it can be located anywhere to suit production layout without planning for countershafts, etc.

Economical, Reliable Power

Electric power can be transmitted from central station with no loss from friction or slippage and with every assurance against shutdown.



to the telephone with a quizzical look. I explained I was talking to the store man downtown. Martha, however, was not readily awed; she and her contemporaries, with smoke signals and many intangible ways of getting news of the enemy, had puzzled many an American officer.

"This visit had been planned for many moons in the wigwam village, and when it was time to leave the man of the family announced with calm dignity, 'To-morrow morning todka-bith-lo hiepus (steamboat go).' Early the next day they stood, brown skinned and picturesque, garbed in many bright colors, on the deck of the little steamer ready for the long, tortuous steamboat ride down the beautiful Kissimmee Valley through lakes and secret canals to the mystic land of Okee-cho-bee.

"Keeping their word inviolate, as the Seminole always does, they presently sent us letters. ' Me write to tell you me have not forgotten you. My sister, She-y-o-hee, got little papoose, six days old. It is a boy. Stem-o-lakee, Billee Bowlegs's sister, has one, too, ten days old. It is a girl. Me send you pumpkin seed.' He referred to the Indian tree climbing pumpkin, often used by the American soldier for target practice, the idea being to hit the stem and thus bring down the pumpkin from its high altitude in a forest tree.

"The seeds were received and distributed among friends and neighbors. Some delicious pumpkins were raised and enjoyed."

These Seminoles have no desire to become civilized, we are told. One of them explained to Mrs. Willson, "Me think me get civilized me lie, steal, cheat," which, in the opinion of the simple Red Man, would preclude his reaching the Happy Hunting Grounds. "Me think no white man go to heaven," he added. Quite naturally, under these circumstances, the Indians look with suspicion on the white man and eschew all his ways. There is a legend among them, having to do with a "Big Snake," which narrates how the tribe has frequently been protected against invasion from the whites. We read:

"Possibly no legend of American history holds greater interest than does the dramatic story of the Big Snake---so big no man can tell---head big ojus (much), with horns like the great owl and eyes look like flames of fire. 'Long, long time ago Big Snake come with Indian to show them grass water country by the big salt water. My grandfather, old, old man, tell me. Me tell my boys.' And so the tradition has passed from generation to generation of the monster reptile which for more than four centuries has appeared at intervals to warn the red rulers against the white man's invasion, with relentless fury unsheathing his armored sword, and by the lashing of his great tail causing a mighty tempest which frightened the invaders away.

" During the past decades, while the pale face with axe and compass has invaded the sacred home of the Seminole the Great Snake has been active, appearing always at the zenith of the white man's seeming success, and as he raises his dreadful head and the red flames of fire shoot from his eyes his powerful tail lashes the water of the undercurrent, whipping up a whirlpool of debris, upsetting the white man's crude instruments and flooding the Everglades through the letting loose of cavernous waterways. This is the Seminole account of the American engineering expeditions which, with great expense, have entered the region to make surveys for drainage and reclamation purposes."

The account of the Seminoles contains the following description of the Everglades, which the Indians style the "Grass Water Country," and ends with a picture of a tribal camp at night-----

"The Everglades comprises more than 5,000 square miles and is really a shallow sea, the water apparently having no source, but finding its supply from undercurrents. When the torrential rains come, flooding the entire area, the Queen of the Water Kingdom picks up the rippling waters and hurls them into the lakes and rivers, where they dash relentlessly on until they reach some subterranean passage to the sea, so that, with undercurrents, subterranean lakes and subterranean outlets, the practical drainage of the Everglades has been the despair of Spanish, French, English and American engineers. Over 300 years ago it was known to be cut up by large rivers, extensive ponds, lagoons and lakes, which communicated with each other, the work of the intrepid Indian, who travels easily through these uncharted waters in his dugout canoe with no compass but the stars overhead, the whispering winds guiding him with the voice of the Great Spirit. He understands every foot of the interminable swamps and the fantastic tracery of secret canals, cut by his ancient ancestors, are his highways.

"The appearance of the remote interior of the Everglades is unlike that of any other region of the globe and is certainly the most bewildering on this continent. The shape of an artist's palette, hundreds of miles of tall sawgrass shoot up in slender stems. There are thousands of islets covered with thickets of shrubbery and vines, with here and there a sentinel palmetto planted by the red man, gorgeous aquatic flowers, brilliant butterflies, wild animals, the eagle, the egret and countless migratory birds from the North.

"The solemn silences of the Everglades are broken only by the splashing paddle of some Seminole's canoe as it glides through the Seminole secret channels. A moonless sky, a wild expanse of black water, a canoe propelled by a savage, splendid in his unconscious grace. Tying up among the lily pads of the channel, the canoe is hidden from view, while the huntsman approaches the camp with his game, the Seminole's favorite, the black bear. Each family receives a share and the ensuing feast continues until midnight.

"The palmetto thatched wigwams glisten in the red lights from the camp fire; tall trees are silhouetted against the sky and little Indian children play backward and forward, their small brown legs twinkling through the shadows cast by the lurid flames, while century old lullabies are crooned by the mothers as they watch the toddling pappooses. The stoical braves rearrange the red wheel camp fire and cautiously add to the ever ready sofka kettle, the Seminole tribal dish, the new ingredient from the chase. The hunting dogs sniff the savory odor while squaws glide in and out amid the shadows of the royal palms which stand like sentinel warriors, crowned with feathery headdresses. With a solitude which only nature reveals this brown skinned people live in perfect peace, doing no harm, seeing God in the skies and hearing him in the winds."

SOME "INSIDE" AMUSEMENTS OF THE MOVIES

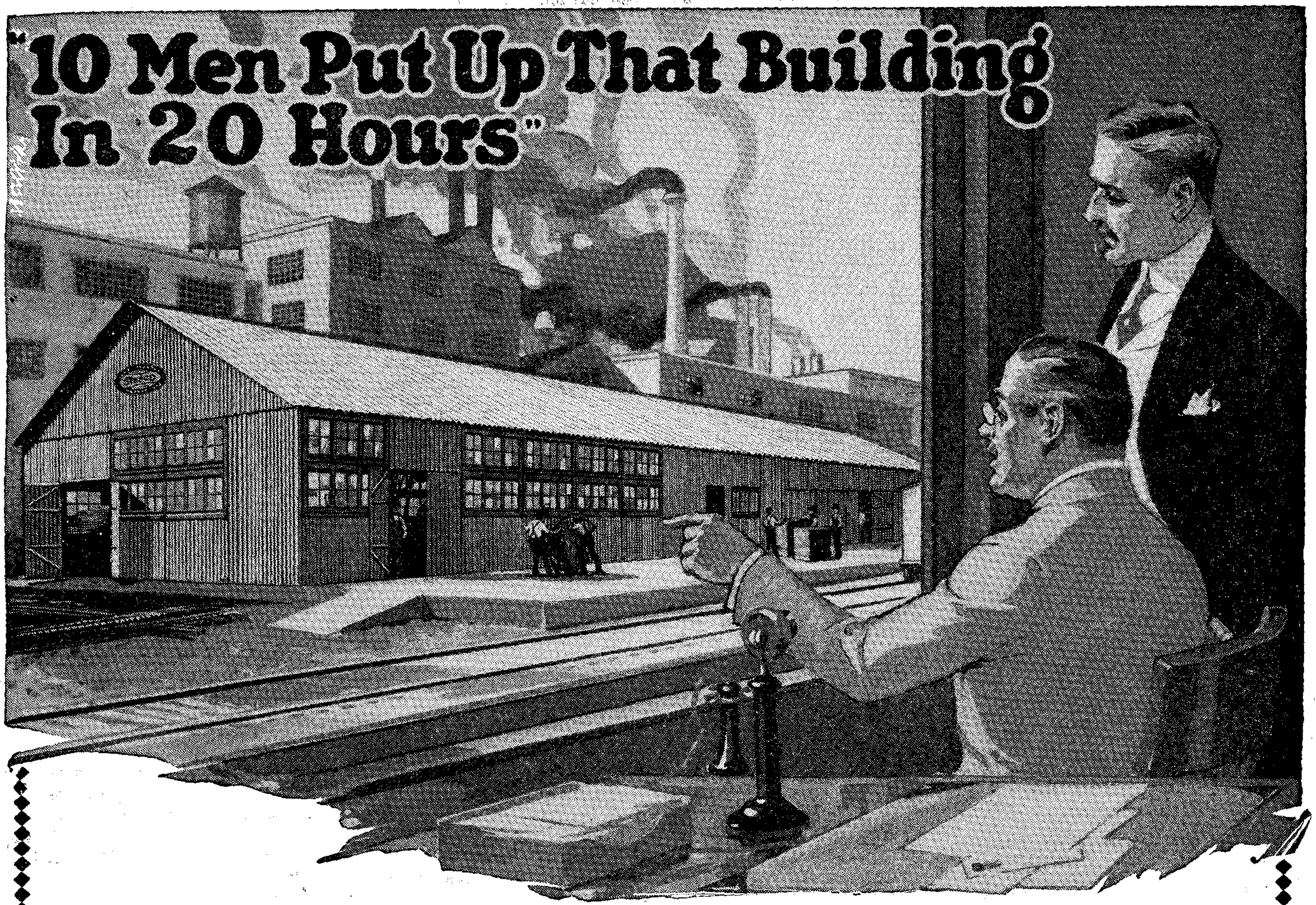
It is said that movie lions are fed on milk so they will not be ferocious and take a bite out of the other actors in the film company. But when the lovely heroine comes upon one of the big cats crouching in the movie jungle, the latter always is inveigled into putting on a deal of real snarling and other unmistakable signs of bloodthirstiness so the l.h. may appropriately "register" fear, and the brave hero may with equal propriety rush in with a pitchfork or other deadly weapon and shoo the lion away. If the lion acted in a kittenish and milk-fed manner, the picture would never get across with the fans, and so he has to be made to act fierce. On the same principle, it appears, motion-picture fights are not make believe, but so real that not infrequently, according to Herbert Corey in "Everybody's Magazine", "when the director orders the action stopped the stage hands are compelled to pull the interested fighters apart." He cites an instance in which Jim Savage, former pugilist, was the principal figure. We read:

"It was suspected that he would rely upon his ring knowledge and try to avoid injuring his assailants. The director determined to force Savage to lose his temper and fight in earnest:

"'We will rehearse the scene to-day,' he said. 'To-morrow we will shoot it.' Savage began with a grin. But when six men try their best to hit you wherever it will hurt, even the most even tempered man is apt to lose complete control. Before two minutes had passed Savage was fighting with all his might. At three minutes he had a black eye and a badly swollen lip. At four minutes he began to roar and throw furniture at the six. When the camera finally ceased clicking, two of the six were completely 'out' and another was on the floor unable to get up. It took all the strength of the stage hands to pull the now thoroughly angered men apart.

"'So that was a rehearsal, was it?' asked Savage thickly. 'When do we have the fight?'

(Continued on Page 64.)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"'It is all over,' said the director complacently."

We are told that once the most dangerous stunts were faked, but now there is hardly any faking, and the ideal director is the one who stops barely short of murder in the pursuit of realism. Thus, if the picture shows a perfect lady jumping from a high window into a tree-top, we are assured that the jumping actually took place. Sometimes an actor loses his nerve at a crucial point and demurs, as in the following:

"In 'Checkers' there is a scene in which a burning railroad car has been run through an open draw and is standing on one end in the water while the other rests against the railroad bridge. The star and her two associates had presumably been precipitated into the water and in order to reach safety had to swim under the burning car. The two men made the swim safely, although one of them was scorched about the face in the process. But the star lost her nerve. She hung to a pile and wept.

"'Go on--you!' yelled the director.

"Fancy his position. If she did not make the swim the scene was lost. Several thousand dollars had been expended on the wreck and it was not pleasant to contemplate spend- the money all over again, with the possibility that the frightened star might balk again at the last moment. Every minute's delay threatened a further cost, too, for the bridge was beginning to smoke, and the original contract with the railroad had not included burning its bridge. Yet fancy her position! The water was very cold and the tide was running rapidly. She might easily be swept against the car and burned or caught under it and drowned.

"'I can't,' she wailed.

"'Go on--you!' shrieked the director, dancing up and down on the bank. At the very last moment--just as the frantic director had threatened to row over to the pile and personally unloose her fingers--the girl let go and made the swim. The situation was saved. But the moment had been a tense one for all concerned."

One is led to believe that the production of moving pictures that will take with the public is largely a gamble. "There are so many things about the pictures that one does not know," says Mr. Corey. One man holds the production of movies to be an art. Another sneers at this idea. But both seem to be equally successful. The author who writes the stories that are filmed has a theory that the results of his literary labors should be produced just as they are written, and when he "sees the released version of his darling he becomes a social outcast." An illustration of the actions of an outraged author is furnished in connection with Griffith's well known film, "The Birth of a Nation." We read:

"No more indignant author, according to studio gossip, has ever been known than the Reverend Thomas Dixon when he saw what Director Griffith had done. He wrote to Mr. Griffith, instancing 'thirteen reasons why you have ruined my story,' and then went to California to forget. The play's success did not alter his conviction. So he wrote another picture story and produced it himself. It failed. Griffith was so sure that he and not the author was responsible for the success that he produced a film play written all by himself. It failed.

"It is true that the names of authors and plays and books have an advertising value. Therefore producers are often weak enough to pay very large sums for the right to film such books and plays. The true way for an author to get these large sums is first to write his story. Then he should hire ten or fifteen very large elephants and deck them with banners bearing the name of the tale and parade them on Broadway. After a while there will be a frantic demand for the rights from some picture producer. But modest merit often fails to gain consideration.

"'Charles Dickens is a grand writer,' said a cultered stenographer to her boss, the head of a great film company.

"'Tell him to come in,' said the head. 'I'll give him a contract.'"

From what is said about the production of films it would appear to be a job calling for endless patience and attention to detail. A great many more pictures are always taken than can be used. Thus it is said that a five-reel drama requires about 4500 feet of film, but perhaps 100,000 feet of pictures will be taken. Then it's up to the editor to pick out of this twenty miles or so of pictures those that will combine to create the biggest thrills. Some illustrations are given of what care is used by the better directors to omit no detail that will help to make the [illegible] a success. It is said:

"Music is used to help the actors feel their parts. In one of the spectacles an army is shown marching down a city street. That army could have marched in perfect time to the tap of a drum, but a magnificent orchestra was brought from hundreds of miles away and the men marched with the swing of soldiers. In some studios characteristic music is played for every scene. The music cues of the old Fourteenth Street melodramas are followed, so that the villain hisses to slow, bitter strains, and the fight on the edge of the precipice is done to shivery harmonies and the lovely heroine resists temptation amid an uplift of melody. William Farnum carries this almost to an excess in his filming. Mr. Farnum is often called upon to be violently heroic in his parts, and he has found that he can not be violently heroic unless he is buoyed up by four pieces of music.

"So the four pieces follows Mr. Farnum wearily about the studio, sitting on boxes and leaning against stage braces and playing, playing. When Mr. Farnum subsides into inactivity they desist. But their sad eyes are always turned on him and the moment he registers motion the violins and flutes erupt into action. So nearly automatic have they become that it is believed on the Coast that they play Mr. Farnum to his automobile at the end of each day's work. But that is probably an exaggeration."

Mr. Corey concludes his article with a brief account of the camera men, who are described as "blase, cynical, superior-looking individuals who wander about wearing an air of indifference and a cigaret depending loosely from the lower lip." We get the impression that these men are a gloomy, taciturn lot. Sometimes they chat condescendingly with the star. Apparently they are looked upon as important members of the movie aggregation, however, and the reason is expressed in the statement that "many a star and many a director has been made by a good camera man." We read further:

"It is the camera man who is responsible for the technical excellence of the picture. His seeming listlessness is translated into electric action when opportunity offers. He knows the precise angle at which his star must be 'shot.' Sometimes the camera is set on a level with the face and sometimes the leading figure is 'undershot' and sometimes the lens is directed downward. One star looks best when 'back-lighted.' Chaplin never permits his profile to be photographed except in long shots, in which the details are obscured, while Miss Pickford's contracts provide that but one side of her face is to be photographed. There are stars who are taken only when moving toward the camera and others who like the side shots best. Each star and each star director has his permanent camera man. Usually the contracts provide for this important personage.

"Between times the camera man acts as adviser in the all-important matters of make-up and wardrobe. A stage star makes use of not more than four or five changes of costume except in character parts, but in the picture drama the principal female characters often dress for twenty or thirty different scenes, and almost as many dresses are required. Just as the camera is merciless in the revelation of departing youth, so it unhesitatingly betrays any unwise economy in the matter of gowns. Only the most expensive fabrics may be used and for the benefit of the feminine portion of the audiences only the latest cut is ventured on.

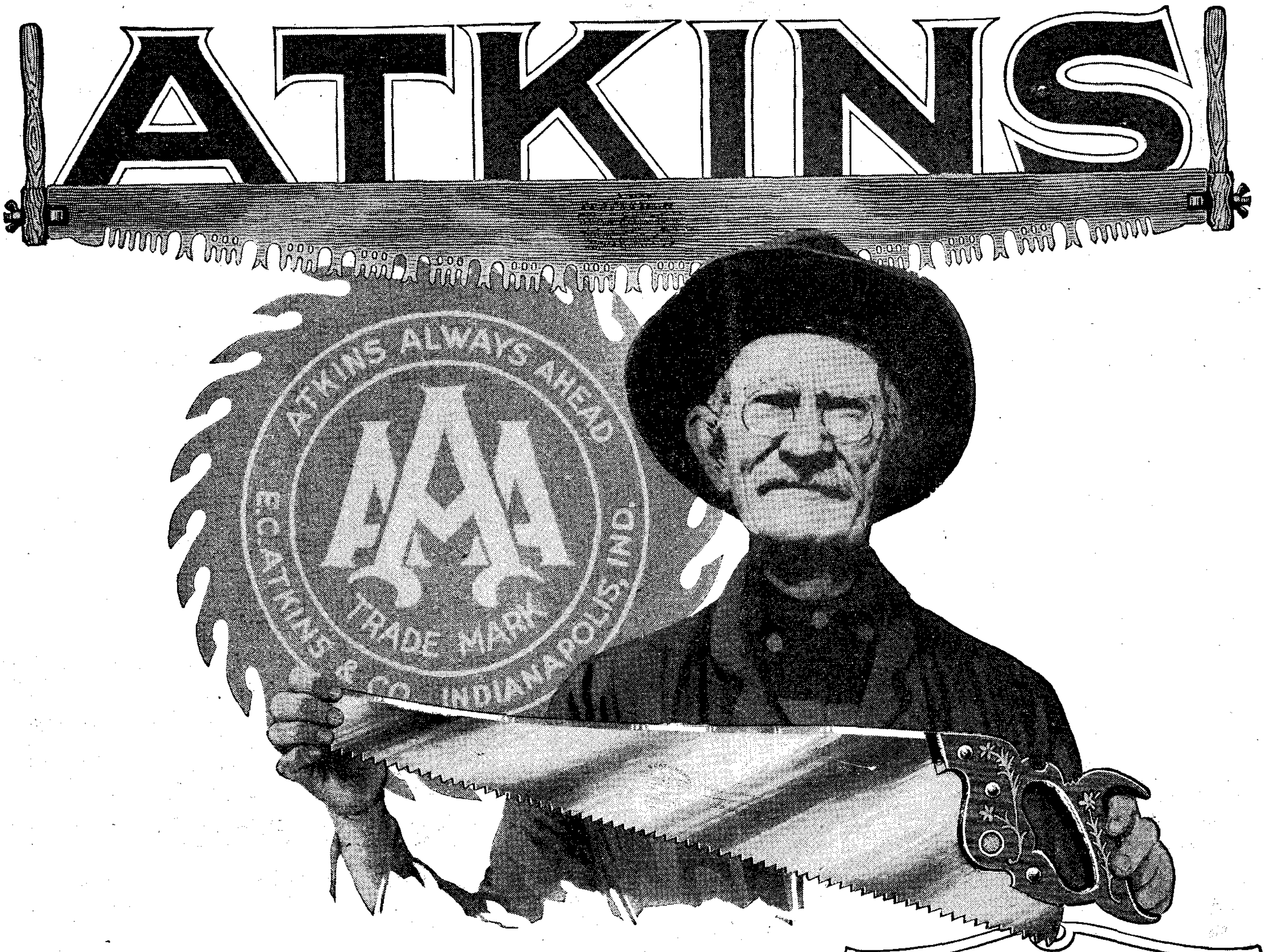
"Here the camera man's knowledge is invaluable. He knows why an expensive gown fails to register properly. In the executive sessions in which new make-ups are tried out he likewise offers good advice. Hour after hour the star will apply the various shades of powder and paint and the camera man will cheerfully photograph them. When many feet of film have been developed he instructs his principal in the use of these aids.

"'A line of red, now, under your chin will cut off that heaviness,' he may say. 'Red, you know, photographs black. It will look like a shadow.'

In the make-up of a star it is screen personality that counts, according to Mr. Corey. Sometimes great actors on the stage make a complete failure when attempting to act for the movies. We are further told that there are several kinds of stars---natural stars, those that are developed, advertised stars and bankroll stars. Sometimes a star is develpped by accident, the following example being given:

"There is the case of Ben Turpin. During his earlier professional career he was a juggler. No doubt he could keep plates whirling in the air with any man alive, but juggling is a business of distinct limitations. He often regretted that he had not adopted a different profession--but what could he do? If he suffered no accident he might rea-

(Continued on Page 68.)



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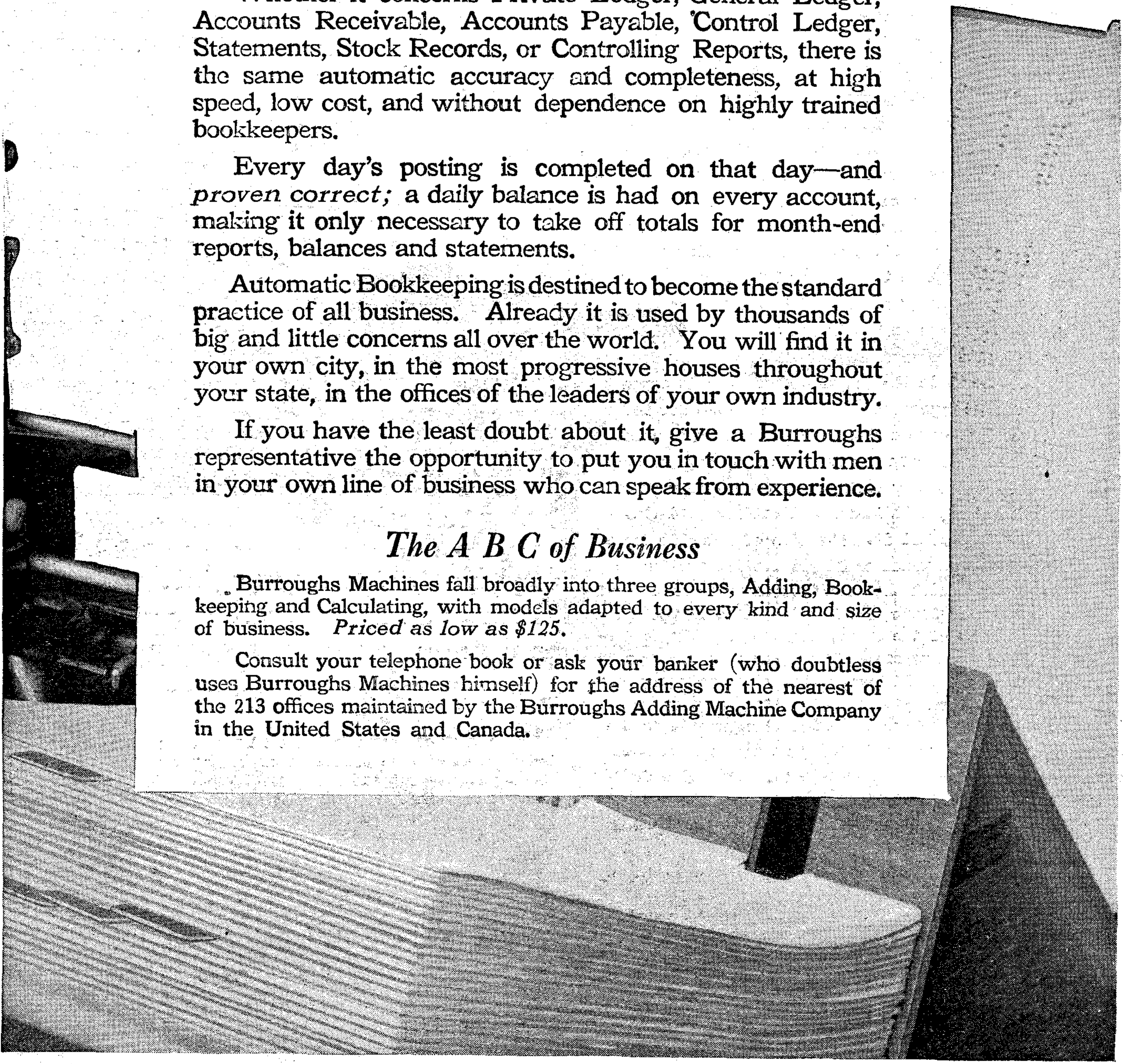

Many an executive would willingly pay several times the cost of a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine to be *sure* of the few things summarized above.

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Adding—Bookkeeping—Calculating Machines

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sonably hope to retire with a modest competence at the end of a certain number of years. Then one day he tossed a heavy weight into the air--and forgot to catch it when it came down.

"It struck him on the forehead. When he wakened from the coma which followed he discovered that his eyes were crossed. As a juggler he was ruined. Even if he could have juggled--which he could not--nervous people in the audience would not have dared to watch him. It seemed that his livelihood had been taken away from him. Instead of that, however, he went into the movies as a cross-eyed comedian and for years he has been making millions laugh. His one fear is that another heavy weight may some time hit him on the other side of his head."

FARM LIFE AS LIVED AND EXTOLLED BY GIRL WORKERS

Few people who have had anything to do with bringing up calves in the way they should go, and especially in the way they should absorb their sustenance out of a bucket, manifest any degree of enthusiasm for that line of employment. Mostly, they regard it with aversion and speak bitterly of the trials and tribulations connected therewith. But not so the young lady, "a charming decorative designer," who was charged with looking after the welfare of nine young calves on a 200 acre farm near Libertyville, Illinois, last summer, where she was one of a number of women, mainly from the city, who were receiving training in agricultural work. She thought the baby beeves very amusing. "I weaned them," she said. "It was quite a difficult task, and they were such cunning, nice little things." From an account of this experiment in farm training for women by Edith M. Wyatt in the Chicago "Tribune," it appears that the enthusiasm expressed by the young women for her youthful bovine charges was shared by all the other women for the different kinds of work in which they engaged while in training. By turns they took part in every form of work connected with a farm, both indoor and outdoor, and they discovered that they liked it. The idea of establishing a training station where women could receive instruction in farm work originated with the committee on women in agriculture appointed by the State Council of Defense in the spring of 1918. The object of the enterprise was not only to prepare women to supply a possible farm labor shortage, but also to organize an establishment which might "have a permanent value towards developing the education of women in agriculture." An announcement was accordingly made in the Chicago newspapers that free training in agriculture would be supplied for sixty-five women at the Libertyville farm. It brought a response twenty times as great as the capacity of the farm could provide for, says Miss Wyatt. To quote the "decorative designer" above referred to:

> "I wanted very much to do something to help in war work. I had never had any experience on the land. But I had driven a machine for eight years. I'd always had to do with horses; and I'm strong and athletic. I thought I might just as well spend the summer pitching hay as in swimming and playing tennis; and I applied at the office and passed the physical examination."

The girls chosen out of the many who applied were selected mainly because of their physical qualifications and also because they appeared to be in earnest. Their ages ranged from 17 to 53, and 75 per cent. of them were college girls. The farm experiences of one of them, which might be considered typical, are set forth as follows:

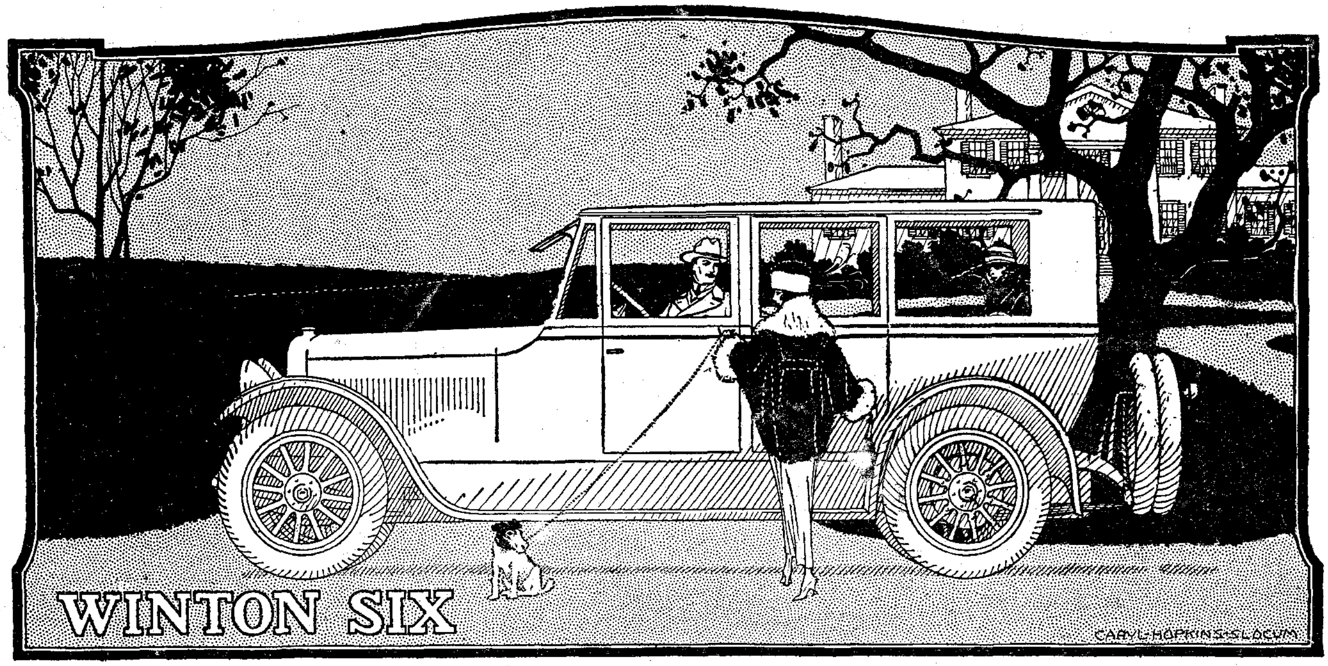
> "The country around the farm is beautiful. At noon when I arrived they asked me if I could take a team of horses and run a peg-tooth harrow. They asked if I had driven a team of horses, and I said 'yes' -- realizing as soon as I had said it that I had only driven a team once several years ago, and that most of my experience had been with one horse. But I took the four horse team they gave me and spent the afternoon standing on the board over the harrow, driving it over the plowed field. It was thrilling.
>
> "We slept in the barn, and this was fixt so that it looked very attractive, with cretonne curtains and with rugs on the floor and some easy chairs and books and shaded lamps, and the furniture different people had given us. More often we slept in the open. It was beautiful to be out under the stars. To the east of the farm there is a swampy stretch of ground, and early in the morning this would be covered with mists that were lovely to see. I never had realized the sunrise before. Now I saw it every day. I enjoyed nothing more than that.
>
> "I especially liked the farm machinery and had no difficulty in understanding it; and most of my work was in these lines, and with farm animals, though we all took our turn at everything, and I was in the creamery for two weeks, and did the cooking for two weeks. I was in the fields, too, and brushed peas, and weeded and sprayed, pitched hay and threshed. I am so glad of everything I learned to do. I never had any idea how to scrub before, or to mop. Now I can boast of being a skilled mopper."

The young lady already quoted says she ran a Ford truck and handled baggage. One day one of the neighboring farmers asked if two girls could be sent to his place to help pitch hay, and this girl was one of the two sent over. She says:

> "Miss S. and I drove off after dinner for the work. That was exciting. We had pitched hay and worked the hay fork and were able to do it on our own farm, though. On our neighbor's we found that we could keep up with the men. After supper the farmer called up Miss Ransford and praised us, and asked if he could have several more girls on the next day. That was fine. After that we worked ever so many times for the neighboring farmers in pitching hay and with the threshers. At one of the first farms, at noon, the threshers all went up to one solitary basin and just one towel and washed and wiped their faces and hands. We didn't know quite what to do. Then we thought it best to follow, each in turn with the same basin and towel.
>
> "Besides wanting to help in war work there was another serious feeling the girls had, too, in what we did. There was a feeling that we were doing something for women and women's work that we hoped would go on. There was so much in the experience that I cannot express all of it. I made some of the dearest friends of my life there. I think I would say that what was the finest in it was the spirit of the girls towards each other and their responsibility for the work together."

Those in charge of the Libertyville farm training experiment are of the opinion that its greatest value lay in its development of the girls' self-reliance and a sense of responsibility. Many of the women, especially the younger ones, had up to that time led a sheltered, privileged, carefree existence. For the first time in their lives they discovered what real work is and what it means to be held accountable for the performance of certain definite tasks. As we read:

> "The business and professional women, the homemakers, too, had that knowledge. But most of these girls had lived in the amateur spirit and among privileges. To have to do or to endure whatever was necessary for the common advantage, and for the success of a piece of work was new to them. These were things they could not learn in a minute nor without a struggle. Often they would go home over Sunday to indulgences and special admirations, and come back out of sorts to begin their work discontentedly. But in the end what triumphed entirely was their wish to act responsibly, according to their own powers, and to show what these were.
>
> "Several have taken shares in farms. Four or five are on their fathers' farms this summer. Seven are taking courses in agricultural colleges. One of these has been engaged to take charge of a dairy on an eastern farm, and another to manage the manufacture of a special kind of cheese in a dairy in a northern state. One of the girls is doing general farm work, helping a farmer at Grand Ridge. Two have married discharged soldiers and are living on farms with them. One has been engaged by the International Harvester Company to teach the use of farm machinery in Russia. Many are planning and saving to have their own small truck farms. One has been engaged to aid in training other girls on a southern farm. Three of the girls are to start an enterprise quite new in women's occupation. They have been asked to take care of golf links in New York state. They are to have a cottage, a truck garden, two horses, and a cow and with their out-door undertakings they are to combine the management of serving luncheon at the links."



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In discussing the wonderful cooking at a famous New York hotel, a man once said:

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

October 10 -- King George completes Great Britain's ratification by signing the Peace Treaty. The document is dispatched to Paris.

The Supreme Council at Paris grants the Bulgarian plentipotentaries an extension of ten days in which to comment on the draft of the Peace Treaty, the additional period ending October 24.

October 11 -- The French Senate ratifies the Peace Treaty with Germany and also the Franco-American and Franco-British Defense Treaties. The vote on the Peace Treaty was 217 for ratification and none against, one member being absent.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, introduces in the Senate four reservations to the Peace Treaty, three of which affect the labor clauses in the document, and the fourth, questions of domestic jurisdiction.

October 12 -- Paris reports the state of war in France and Algiers is declared ended and the censorship lifted, by two Presidential decrees. Approval of the Peace Treaty with Germany by the French Senate is considered as completing the ratification of the compact by three of the great Powers signatory to the Treaty.

October 14 -- A London report states that the Allies ask Germany to join in a blockade of Soviet Russia.

President Poincare of France signs a decree of general demobilization, effective upon "the cessation of hostilities."

CENTRAL POWERS.

October 12 -- A Paris dispatch says that a "white" Magyar Army under Admiral Horby is reported to be marching on Budapest with the intention of expelling the Roumanians. It is further reported that former Emperor Charles is making preparations to join Horby.

October 13 -- Germany has paid $1,125,000,000 in unemployment benefits since the revolution, according to Berlin estimates.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 8 -- According to advices from Tokio, negotiations are under way between the governments of the United States and Japan for better cooperation in conducting the Trans-Siberian railroad. This follows, it is said, a threat by the United States to withdraw its troops from Siberia unless better protection could be afforded the lives and property of the engineers by the Japanese troops.

Advices received by the State Department at Washington are to the effect that a revolutionary movement of wide proportions has been started against the Bolsheviki in Russia. According to unconfirmed reports from Helsingfors, Premier Lenine is said to have been placed under arrest in Moscow.

The French General Mangin, according to a Paris report, is said to have been ordered to South Russia to join General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik commander, where he will assist in coordinating the policy of the anti-Bolshevik governments.

The Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in London confirms recent reports that General Petlura, the Ukrainian military leader, had declared war on General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia. The dispatch states further that this followed unsuccessful efforts of the Ukrainian government to avoid a conflict, and that the Ukrainian population had received enthusiastically the declaration of war.

A Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen says that the German government's appeal to General von der Goltz to withdraw from the Baltic provinces has proved successful, and the evacuation of troops has already begun.

October 9 -- A London report says that the Germans are marching on Riga.

October 10 -- According to London advices, German troops under General von der Goltz, together with Russians under Colonel Avaloff-Dermondt, have attacked the Letts near Riga, and it is further stated that the advance guard of Colonel Avaloff-Dermondt's force entered and occupied that city.

The Siberian armies of Admiral Kolchak have advanced westward and regained their line on the Tobol River along a 27 mile front, says a report from Omsk.

October 12 -- A dispatch from Berlin to Copenhagen says that 50,000 Letts have been landed at Libau from British warships and will attack the flank of Colonel Avaloff-Dermondt's troops. The latter has sent a wireless message to the commander-in-chief of the Lettish army suggesting a truce and negotiations for the purpose of bringing about joint action against the Bolsheviki.

October 13 -- A semi-official statement issued in Berlin says that General von der Goltz transfers his command in the Baltic region to General von Eberhardt and is expected to arrive in Berlin soon.

A wireless message from General Denikine, received in London, claims further victories against the Bolsheviki in the Orel and Kiev regions. The Bolsheviki are said to have attacked his army with a large force but were defeated, General Denikine capturing 3,500 prisoners.

OTHER FOREIGN EVENTS

October 8 -- A report from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that M. Strambuliwsky, leader of the peasants and Agrarians, has been entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet in the new government which is to be made up of Agrarians and Socialists.

October 9 -- London advices state that representatives of the Trades Union Congress and of the Miners' Federation lay before Prime Minister Lloyd George demands of British miners, backed and endorsed by the General British Trades' Union Congress, for the nationalization of British coal mines. Another "lightning" strike is intimated in case the Government should oppose the demand of the miners.

October 10 -- Reports from Sicily reach Rome to the effect that the

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Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT
THE SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR CO.
PIQUA OHIO

Get that winning stride!

Up-and-at-'em in the Active Man's Underwear

Look like a winner! Act like a winner! Feel like a winner! Get into a suit of Superior—the *action* underwear. Give your body free play and sway—don't hamper muscles and mind with underwear that binds, grips, wrinkles and bunches. Fast moving muscles and quick thinking minds move faster and quicker in the Active Man's Underwear.

From $2 to $3

Underwear that is just as easy on your pocketbook as it is on your body. Perfect-fitting, light, medium and heavy weight cotton ribbed union suits for early Fall or blustering Winter wear.

From $3 to $5

Bang-up underwear values packed with warmth and comfort in a wide range of light, medium and heavy cotton and worsted mixtures union suits. Perfect-fitting, tub and wear-resisting qualities.

From $5 to $8

All Superior union suits are good but some are better. Men who are looking for the most for their money can easily make a selection from this range of light, medium and heavy weight, non-irritating, long staple worsted and merino fabrics in natural, blue and grey shades.

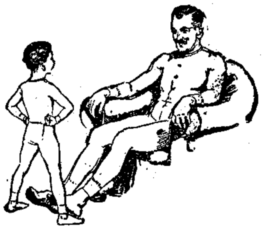
From $8 to $15

DeLuxe underwear for the men who wear only the best. The range includes light and medium soft silk and wools, mercerized worsteds, a pure worsted number; in plain and Swiss ribs.

Go today to one of the Superior service stores and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by tape measure, not by "guess measure."

Write today for the Superior Underwear Guide containing actual samples of Superior underwear fabrics. The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, Ohio.

Mothers! There are Superior Juniors made "just like dad's" for the tads and lads in medium, heavy and extra heavy cottons and worsteds that are guaranteed to stand the rub and the tub. Made in the buttonless seat style that permits of a no-help, sanitary egress, free from all annoyances. Superior Juniors are sized from 4 to 18 and priced $1 to $4



SOFT COTTON INSIDE
AIR SPACE BETWEEN
WARM WOOL OUTSIDE

Duofold
Health Underwear
for Men, Women *and* Children

Wear Wool—With Comfort

WOOL keeps out cold and protects health. The wool in Duofold fabric is all in a thin layer *on the outside* of the garment. A thin layer of soft cotton is *on the inside,* next the skin. The principle is like that of the cotton bed sheet *next you* for Comfort, and the wool blanket *outside* for Warmth.

In Duofold you keep *warm* outdoors and *comfortable* indoors. And you have a substantial form of *Health Insurance* all winter long.

Duofold is also made with both layers of Cotton, providing greater protection than ordinary cotton underwear, by the same principle as the storm window and double walls of a house.

Dress the whole family in Duofold—and note the improvement. Sold at most good stores, or write us.

Duofold Health Underwear Co.
Mohawk, N. Y.

Year 'Round Comfort

Duofold
Health Underwear
in Winter

Rockinchair
Underwear
in Summer

town of Riesi in the sulphur mining district of that island has been seized by rebellious peasants,4,000 of whom are said to have risen in an attempt to take possession of the land.

Information reaches Washington that the Italian Government has agreed to the creation of a buffer state, comprising Fiume and the adjacent coast territory southward, as a solution of the Adriatic problem.

October 11 -- A report from Rio de Janeiro says that though Brazil has not yet ratified the Peace Treaty, its ports have been reopened to German shipping.

October 12 -- Kijuro Shidehara,former vice-Foreign Minister, is appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, according to advices from Tokio.

October 13 -- A London report says that a nationwide campaign in favor of the League of Nations opens in that city under the Presidency of Sir Horace B. Marshal, Lord Mayor of London.

The Nationalist Turkish government recently set up in Asia Minor is said to be gaining ground, according to advices from Constantinople. It is reported to have gained the ascendency in Broussa, the ancient Turkish capital, and also in Adrianople, the most important town in European Turkey next to Constantinople.

October 14 -- Baron Romano Avezzano is to be appointed Italian Ambassador to the United States, says a dispatch from Rome.

From Paris it is reported that Leon Bourgeois, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and French member of the League of Nations Commission in the Peace Conference, has been appointed to represent France in the League of Nations Council.

According to Constantinople advices, two British transports land reenforcements on the Turkish Asiatic coast for the British contingent operating against the rebels who have set up a new Nationalist government for Turkey.

DOMESTIC.

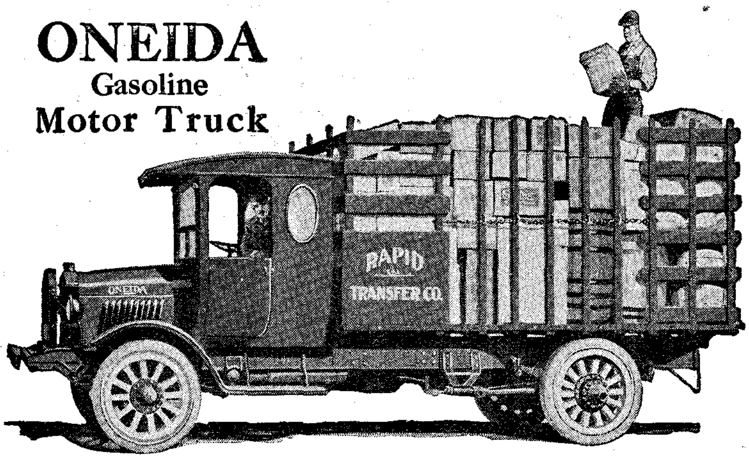
October 8 -- Forty - seven airplanes start from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, New York, in a coast to coast air race. Simultaneously a number of contestants start from San Francisco.

A special committee of the House reports out a Budget Bill which, if adopted, will make radical changes in the existing system, establish a budget bureau and generally provide the machinery for accomplishing regular economy in the government.

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia, attempt to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue, New York City, and are dispersed by 250 policemen.

The bill for enforcement of war time and constitutional prohibition, as agreed to in conference, is adopted by the Senate without discussion. It goes to the House for final action. Its principal provision condemns any beverage with an alcoholic content exceeding one half of one per cent.

ONEIDA
Gasoline
Motor Truck



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There is an Oneida Motor Truck that meets *your needs!*

We build a line of Oneida Gasoline Motor Trucks and Oneida Electric Motor Trucks, each designed for an especial purpose. Our transportation engineers will, upon request, carefully analyze your haulage needs and advise you as to the type of Oneida Motor Truck best suited to your requirements.

In buying an Oneida--gasoline or electric--you are getting a motor truck selected, *because of its particular fitness for your business.* Other motor truck manufacturers, making but *one type,* must necessarily sell you the only truck they make.

Comparison proves Oneida Quality. *Your* Oneida is ready for you now!

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We invite inquiries from well established dealers. Some territory still unassigned.

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Gasoline—Electric
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"Uncommon Carriers"
1 to 5 Tons

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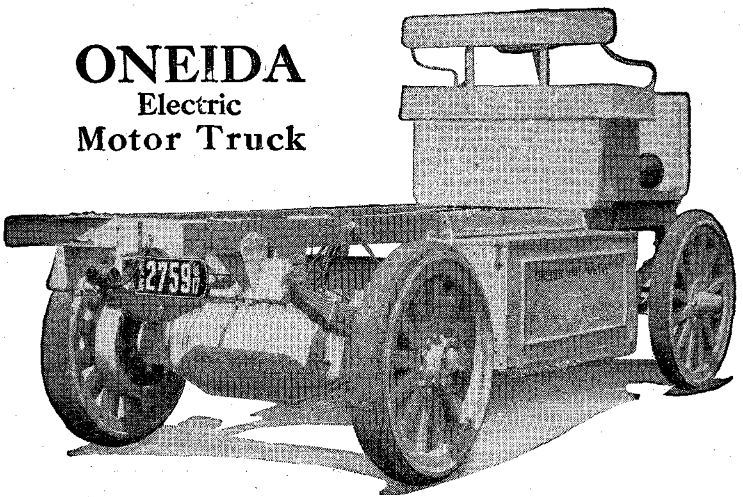
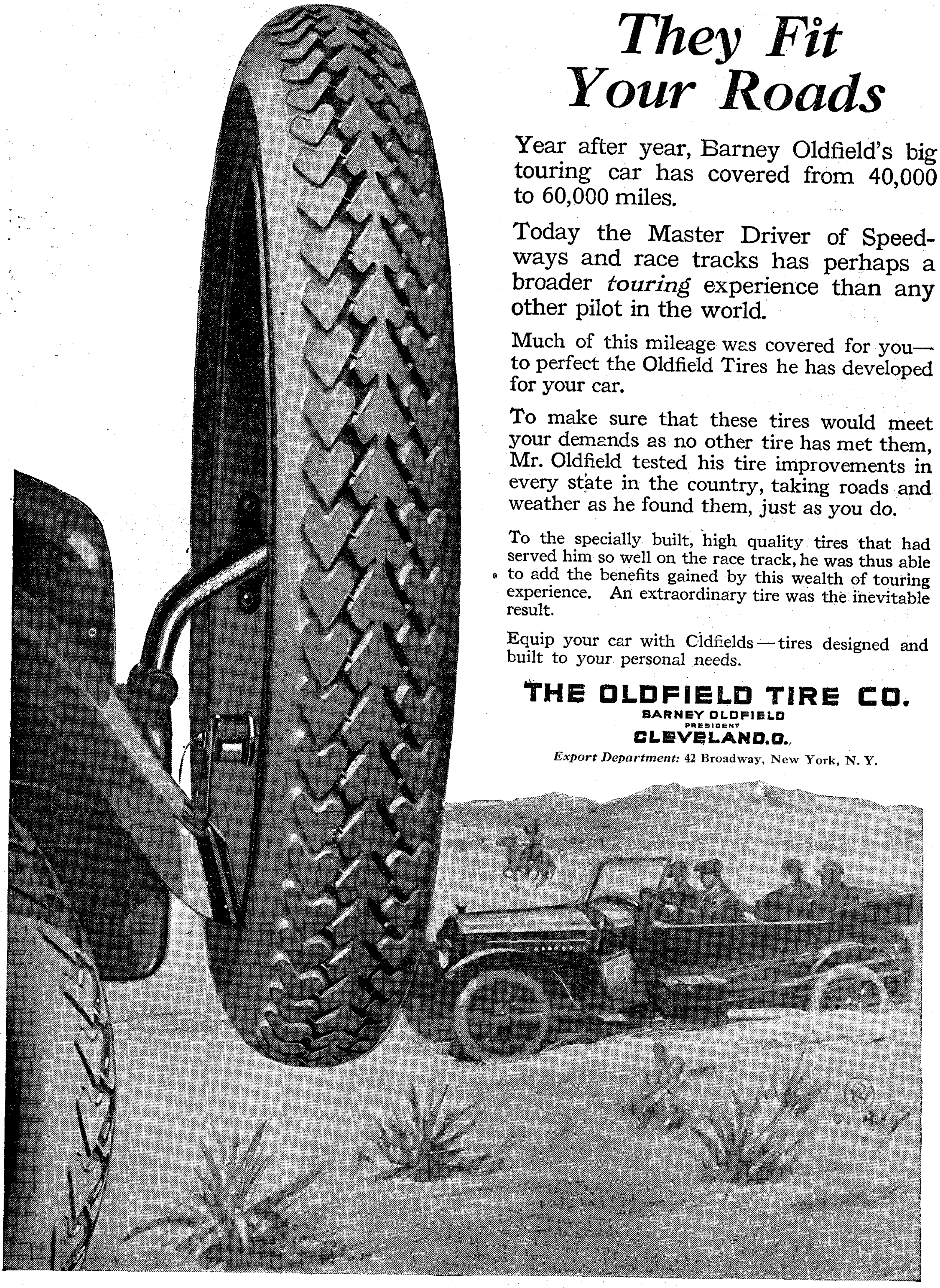




They Fit Your Roads

Year after year, Barney Oldfield's big touring car has covered from 40,000 to 60,000 miles.

Today the Master Driver of Speedways and race tracks has perhaps a broader *touring* experience than any other pilot in the world.

Much of this mileage was covered for you—to perfect the Oldfield Tires he has developed for your car.

To make sure that these tires would meet your demands as no other tire has met them, Mr. Oldfield tested his tire improvements in every state in the country, taking roads and weather as he found them, just as you do.

To the specially built, high quality tires that had served him so well on the race track, he was thus able to add the benefits gained by this wealth of touring experience. An extraordinary tire was the inevitable result.

Equip your car with Cldfields—tires designed and built to your personal needs.

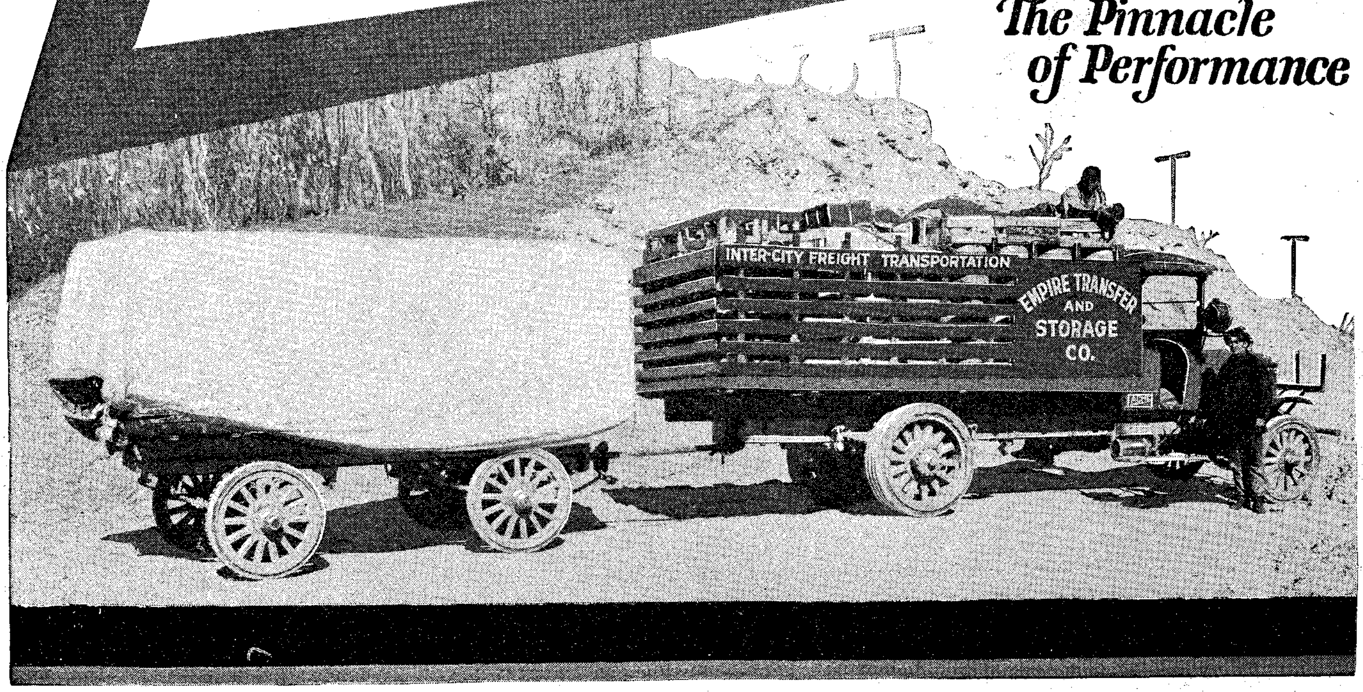
THE OLDFIELD TIRE CO.
BARNEY OLDFIELD
PRESIDENT
CLEVELAND.O.
Export Department: 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLDFIELD TIRES

"The Most Trustworthy Tires Built"

ACME

The Pinnacle of Performance


INTER-CITY FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION
EMPIRE TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

New Standards of Truck Service

TO determine the service value of the Acme, new standards of performance have had to be established. Average comparisons would not do, for Acme itself has service records that are unprecedented in the annals of truck building.

One Acme, in long distance transfer service, has covered nearly 30,000 miles without losing a day, with repairs of only $6.95. Another Acme in hauling work, on country roads, has covered 16,700 miles in over two years, with repairs of less than $1.00 per month.

16 Acme trucks in and about Grand Rapids, Michigan, ran 170,500 miles at a total repair cost for parts of $168, total time lost 87 hours. Five of the trucks were over two years old; two of them averaged 17,000 miles a year. Numerous similar Acme records are on file.

The industry recognizes the Acme as one of the best built trucks in the world. The reason is clear, for, without consideration of cost, Acme adopted such proved units of construction as Continental Motor, Timken Bearings, Axles and Drive, Borg and Beck Clutch, Cotta Jaw Clutch Transmission, Heat Treated Steel Frame, etc.

Acme Trucks have reached the pinnacle in the truck industry. At least 50% more Acmes are being sold each year than the preceding year. Built in 1, 1½, 2, 3½ and 5-ton models. Bodies built in Acme factories.

The Seal of Dependable Performance

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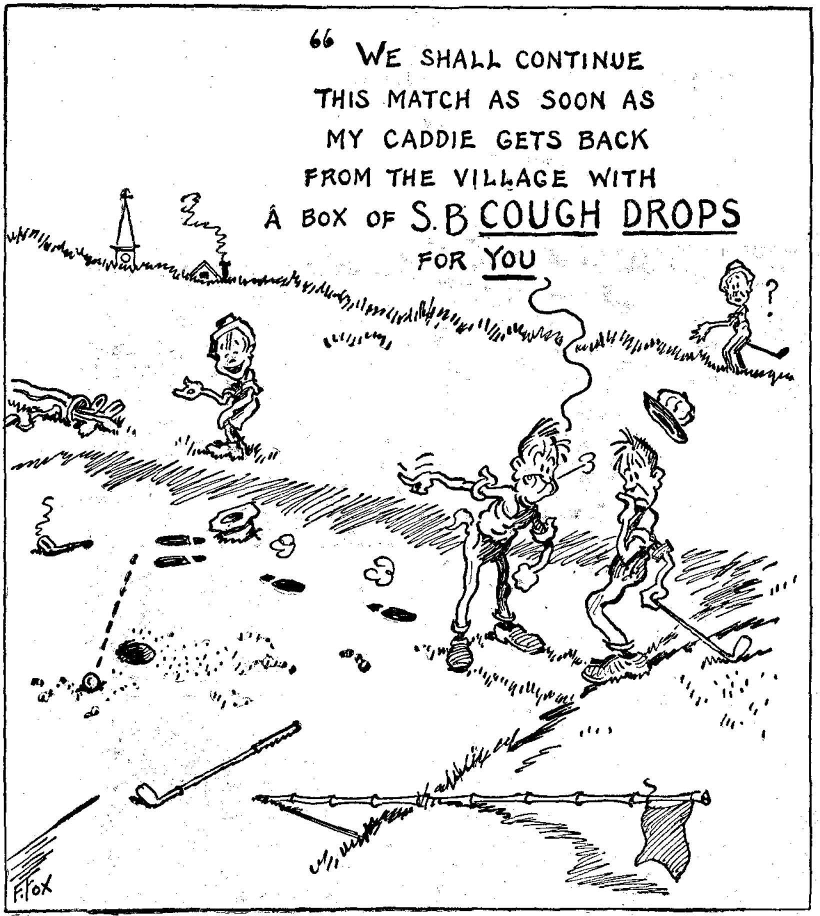
Write for "Pointers to Profits". It shows why Acme is the best built truck in the world. Address Dept. 103

ACME MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, CADILLAC, MICH.


"WE SHALL CONTINUE THIS MATCH AS SOON AS MY CADDIE GETS BACK FROM THE VILLAGE WITH A BOX OF S.B COUGH DROPS FOR YOU
?
F. Fox

The Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang's opponent had a habit of coughing every time Mr. Bang was about to putt.

A cougher is a nuisance—unnecessarily, because S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. Pure. No drugs.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*
FAMOUS SINCE 1847

SMITH BROTHERS'
S. B.
COUGH DROPS.
S. B.
Stamped on each Drop
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., U.S.A.
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
S.B. COUGH DROPS
SB

Approximately 5,000 more pier workers join the striking longshoremen in New York, bringing the total of idle workers up to 60,000. The walkout has practically paralyzed the business of the port.

October 9 -- The world series baseball games end with victory for the Cincinnati Reds. Two hundred thirty-two thousand persons attended the games and the gate receipts were $725,000.

The business of the port of New York has been completely tied up by the strike of longshoremen. It is estimated that 100,000 men are out.

The first break in the complete shut down of the Mahoning Valley steel mill district comes when the Trumbull Steel Company of Warner, Ohio resumes operation in part. Fifty thousand men have been out of work in that valley, which is the greatest stronghold of the strikers.

October 10 -- Enactment of the Prohibition Enforcement Bill is completed by Congress, with the House adopting the conference report already agreed to by the Senate, and the bill is sent to the President for approval.

October 11 -- Lieutenant Melville W. Maynard is the first to cross the continent in the transcontinental air race, flying 2701 miles in less than 25 flying hours. His total elapsed time was three days, three hours and 37 minutes.

Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, after a conference with operators in Philadelphia, announce that a strike of 300,000 miners will be called November 1 unless an agreement between the miners and the operators can be reached in the meantime.

October 12 -- Ten thousand teamsters of the American Railway Express Company of New York City go out on strike.

October 13 -- A campaign designed to crush the menace of anarchy in New York City is launched by the police, who will be aided by every Federal investigating agency in the city.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which has been investigating the steel strike, will urge legislation to enforce the Americanization of foreign born citizens and residents of the United States.

Seven hundred delegates from 31 nations meet in New Orleans at the opening of the world's cotton conference.

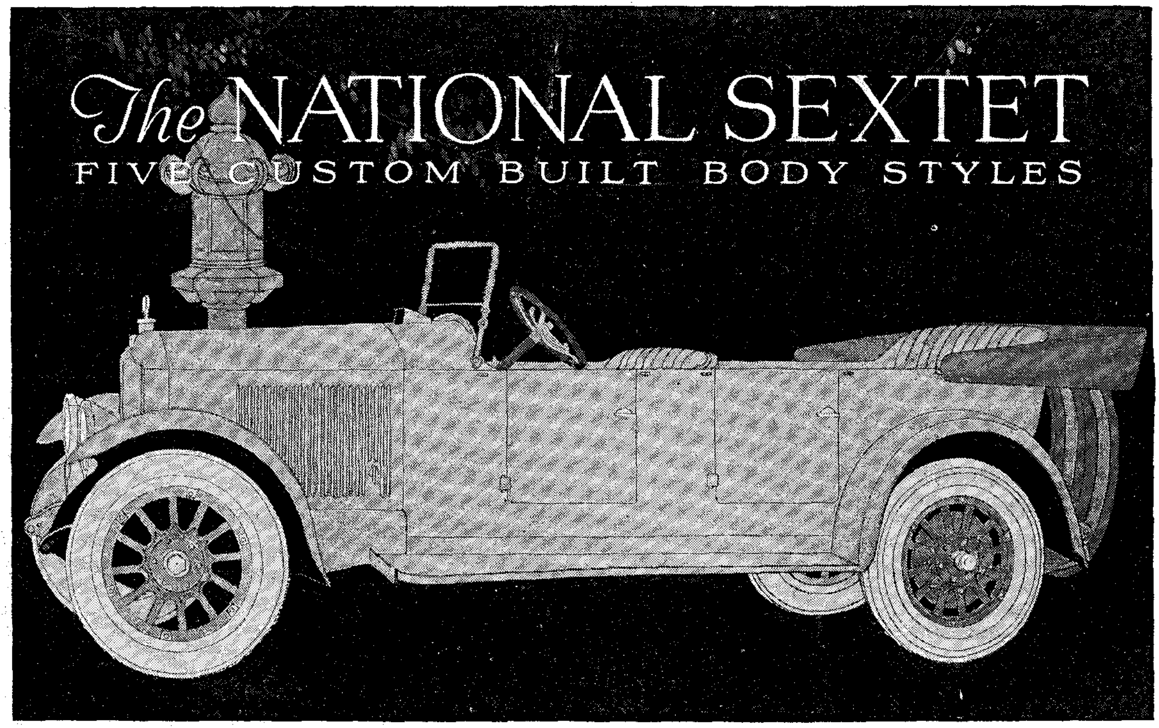
October 14 -- The strike of longshoremen and harbor workers, which for a week has paralyzed business in the port of New York, is practically ended. Fifteen thousand workers go back to their jobs, and it is expected all will be back in a day or two.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by a vote of 14 to 1 decide to include in the permanent railroad legislation a provision to penalize strikes of railroad employees.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reports favorably a resolution extending for one year wartime passport restrictions so as to exclude radicals and undesirable aliens.

The Board of Aldermen of greater New York permanently adopt daylight saving for the city.

National


The NATIONAL SEXTET
FIVE CUSTOM BUILT BODY STYLES

Releasing the National Sextet

THE new National is a Six. It is, we state without reserve, the finest automobile we have ever produced.

More, it has the ablest engine that National engineering talent has ever conceived, blue printed, and translated into metal.

And that engine is built complete in National shops.

In the National Sextet engine, the six-cylinder principle comes into its own. The result is a sturdiness, a simplicity and an efficiency that we believe is without peer. It develops more power than you will ever need to employ.

It is simply constructed and readily accessible. It runs smoothly and silently.

The National Sextet is built in five custom body styles. Our new, improved method of body suspension makes for stability and eliminates all squeaks and rattles.

The first glance tells you it is the kind of car you may depend upon to the utmost.

And we, with a record of nineteen successful years of manufacturing behind us, say—it is the best National that has ever gone forth from our shops.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Twentieth Successful Year

THE SPICE OF LIFE

OFF AND ON.---Our unfortunate experience is that a day off is generally followed by an off day.

----"Boston Transcript."

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.---"What is missing in Ireland?" asks a contemporary. Speaking generally, the accused.

----"London Punch."

LEGAL ADVICE.---Lawyer (to fair client, a defendant)---"When a young juror looks at you, weep; when an old one looks at you, flirt." ----"St. Louis Republic."

LABOR TRAGEDY.---"Poor old Bill ain't 'arf up against it! His firm 'ave agreed to the strike terms, an' 'is lot 'ave to go back to work."

----"Kansas City Star."

INFORMATION WANTED.---"Yes, they sometimes launder the soiled money at the treasury."

"Can you tell me where they hang it out?"

----"Kansas City Journal."

VERY BLANK.---"Is that poetry what you call blank verse?"

"I think so," answered Miss Cayenne. Anyway it reads as if the mind of the man who wrote it was a blank."

----"Washington Star."

A GENTLE HINT.---The Robber's Grave, a well-known object of interest to visitors near Aberystwith, is to be sold. It looks like a unique chance for one of our profiteers.

----"London Punch."

A DOG'S LIFE.---Rivers had come home and was stumbling over things in the dark hallway.

"What are you growling about, dear?" called Mrs. Rivers from the floor above.

"I am growling," he answered in his deepest bass voice, "to drown the barking of my shins."

----"Seattle Times."

HELP FOR THE ARMENIANS.---"Britain," says a report, "has asked the United States to send an army of two hundred thousand men to Armenia to protect the Christian inhabitants." While unable to comply with the request President Wilson, we learn, has intimated that any Armenians who succeed in escaping will receive a sympathetic hearing from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

----"London Punch."

HOW HE GOT 'EM.---"How did you get so many wounds?" I asked the corporal in the bathhouse, seeing his body covered with scars. "Accidental discharge of duties?"

"Naw, you see it was this way: I was standing on the edge of our trench leanin' up against our barrage,when they lifted the barrage and I fell into the trench."

----"Everybody's."

ALL ACCOUNTED FOR.---One morning a woman walked into a village grocery store with a majestic stride. It was easy to see by the sternness of her expression that she was somewhat disturbed.

"This", she sarcastically explained, throwing a package on the counter, "is the washing itself. It's the soap that that makes washing a pleasure. It's the soap--"

"That isn't soap, madam," interrupted the grocery man, examining the package. "Your little girl was in here yesterday for a half pound of cheese and a half pound of soap. This is the cheese."

"U-m, that accounts for it, said the woman, as the light of understanding began to glow. "I wondered all night what made the Welsh rarebit we had for supper taste so queer."

----"San Francisco Argonaut."

FOILED.---"Is your wife's mother enjoying her trip to the mountains?" "I'm afraid not. She's found something at last that she can't walk over." ----"Boston Transcript."

UNNECESSARY.---Mr. Batz.--"You ought to brace up and show your wife who is running things at your house."

Mr. Meek (sadly)---"It isn't necessary. She knows."

----"Life."

LUCKY BOY.---"You seem fond of the druggist's little boy."

"Yes, he kin git all the pills he wants fer our air guns."

----"Kansas City Journal

THE HIGHER COMPENSATION.---There is a shortage of 38,000 school teachers in the United States. That, of course, is the inevitable result of so *many* good teachers resigning to become janitors.

----"Border Cities Star."

HE STOOPS TO CONQUER.---"Gee, but it's late! Will you wife get up and let you in when you get home?"

"I'll make her. I'll scratch on the door and whine and she'll think her dog's been locked out."

----"St. Louis Republic."

DANGEROUS GERMS.---"You claim there are microbes in kisses" she asked the young doctor.

"There are," he said.

"What disease do they bring?" she asked.

"Palpitation of the heart."

----"Ladies' Home Journal."

CHANGING THE SUBJECT.---"We are going to investigate the Geodetic survey. What do you know about it?"

"Nothing, Senator. I don't even know what geodetic means."

"Neither do I, and that will be awkward. We'll investigate something else."

----"Louisville Courier-Journal."

BENEFITS EVEN.---"How is it, Sandy," asked a visitor of a Scotch coal merchant, "that you quote the lowest prices in town and make reductions to your friends and yet you can make money?"

"Weel, it's this way," explained Sandy in an undertone. "Ye see, I knock off two shillings a ton because a customer is a freen o' mine, and then I knock off two hundred weight a ton because I'm a freen o' his."

----"Boston Transcript."

A LEGAL TURN.---The following is told of a late railway magnate and a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Said the magnate to the lawyer:

"I want you to show that this law is unconstitutional. Do you think you can manage it?"

"Easily," answered the lawyer.

"Well, go ahead and get familiar with the case."

"I'm already at home in it. I know my ground perfectly It's the same law you had me prove was constitutional two years ago."

----"Lancaster News Journal."

QUESTIONS ASKED.---A small boy of the Jewish persuasion who was playing at the end of the pier fell into the sea and was only rescued after great difficulty by an intrepid swimmer, who dived off the end of the pier and succeeded in getting the boy into a rowboat.

Half an hour afterward, much exhausted by his effort, the rescuer was walking off the pier when a man came up and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Are you the man who saved my son Ikey's life?" he said.

"Yes," answered the much-exhausted hero.

"Then," said the Hebrew in indignant tones, "v'ere's his cap?" ----"Tit Bits."